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CRISIS IN PALESTINE

Arab-Jewish Feud Closes Down Roads

CNRRA CHARGES

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25. TEN TOP RANKING CNRRA OFFICIALS YESTERDAY FACED THE DISTRICT COURT ON CHARGES OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION IN THE DISPOSAL OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF RELIEF GOODS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC FANS, COTTON-WOOL, WOOL AND FURNITURE.

The exact amount involved in the alleged irregularities was not disclosed but it is believed that the figure runs into many thousands of dollars.

Two businessmen, a textile factory manager and a building contractor, said to be involved in some of the alleged deals, were arraigned as co-defendants.

After a brief hearing, the case was adjourned for further investigation.

—Reuter.

Mukden Air Crash Mystery

Peking, Jan. 25. CNAC investigators are still mystified by the cause of the Mukden plane crash, according to an injured passenger arriving in Peking today.

He said airline circles told him the plane, carrying mostly women and children evacuees, was not unduly overcrowded. He said he was told the plane's engine prior to the takeoff "sounded smooth," but would not rise three-fourths down the runway and finally got off the ground "barely inches" from the end of the runway, wobbling all the time and rose no higher than 60 feet.

A few minutes later the craft lost altitude over a small village, skidded off, bounced off a railway escarpment and cracked into three pieces.—United Press.

Budapest, Jan. 24. Hungary and Rumania today signed a 20-year friendship military aid pact, providing for joint military action against any attacker.—United Press.

Crucial Civil War Battle In Progress

Shanghai, Jan. 25. China's best mechanised forces were today racing with all possible speed to the vital Hopei-Jehol-Liaoning (West Manchurian) corridor as the collapse of the Government armies in the Sinitun area in West Manchuria appeared imminent in the face of the relentless Communist attacks.

These mechanised units, transferred only recently from the Shantung front, are said to be converging on Sinitun—described as the key point of the entire railway network in West Manchuria—from south-west Manchuria and the north-eastern Hopei port of Chinwangtao.

The latest pro-Government dispatches make no attempt to play down the seriousness of the Government's position and it was reported that the outskirts of the city have been lost and that several Communist armies have gained a footing inside the city and are at present attacking the railway station.

The despatches, however, quote high Government leaders as expressing confidence that the mechanised reinforcements will turn the tide of one of the most crucial battles ever fought in Manchuria as soon as they arrive on the scene and bring into action.

Meanwhile, General Wei Li-huang, the new Manchurian Commander-in-Chief, after an emergency conference in Mukden with General Chen Cheng, Chief of Staff, and General Fan Han-chieh, commander of the relief mechanised armies, has flashed the signal to the Sinitun garrison, to hold on at all costs.

It was reported here today that General Fan will probably be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the new Communist Suppression Headquarters in the Hopei-Jehol-Liaoning corridor, so as to complete the arrangement with General Fu Tso-yi, Commander-in-Chief for North China, for cooperation between their armies.

General Fan is expected to establish his headquarters in the Great Wall city of Shanhaikwan.

On the Yangtze front, a state of emergency has been declared in the former treaty port of Ichang, 190 miles due west of Hankow, as the result of the approach of a Communist force numbering several thousands.

The vanguard of this army was last night said to have reached a point only 20 miles east of the city, which, before the war, was one of the upper Yangtze ports thrown open to international trade.

The general military situation was reviewed at a conference in Nanking yesterday evening, called by President Chiang Kai-shek, which decided, among other things, to postpone a proposed meeting of all Nationalist military chiefs early in February.

According to pro-Government sources, the postponement was prompted by the fact that many responsible commanders find it impossible to leave their posts at present owing to the military situation in their areas.

Among those present at yesterday's discussion were the acting Minister of National Defence, General Chai Teh-chen, the Vice-Minister of Defence, General Liu Yi, the Deputy Chiefs of General Staff, General Lin Wei, and General Fang Tien, and General Hu Chao-tung, Commander-in-Chief of North Kiangsu front,

Jerusalem-Jaffa Road Impassable

Jerusalem, Jan. 25. The increasing violence of the fighting in Palestine, which has disrupted many public services, is causing a crisis in this strife-torn country's economy.

British economic officials here are predicting an economic collapse when, according to schedule, the British start pulling out of the country.

Already, the spread of the Arab-Jewish fighting has enforced an economic partition of the business life of the Holy Land with trading between the communities virtually strangled by the country-wide road and railway ambushes.

In Jerusalem, the supply and distribution of food and fuel is beginning to show signs of strain as armed Arab guerrillas increase their attacks and ambushes on the road and rail traffic in and out of the capital.

Inside Jerusalem, an estimated 150 Jews beleaguered in the Jewish quarter behind the high battlemented grey walls of the Old City, are so severely blockaded by more than 20,000 hostile Arabs that only British Army armoured convoys of food and supplies can save them from threatened starvation.

Wailing Wall

The British authorities were willing to escort the Old City Jews out of their barricaded quarter and the Arabs were willing to agree to an "evacuation truce" but the Jews refused to move, declaring that evacuation would mean the abandonment of the holiest Jewish shrine—the Wailing Wall.

Businessmen and shopkeepers, both Arab and Jew, whose businesses were situated in mixed areas, have lost hundreds of thousands of pounds when their districts were turned into a deserted "No Man's Land" by gun-fights and constant sniping which have taken a heavy toll of life.

Shop assistants, office workers and clerks in the Government and other services are refusing to work if it means exposure to attack. Some Government departments have closed down.

The Jerusalem Post Office, stationed with barbed wire, sustained a heavy attack.

Impassable

Jerusalem, Jan. 25. The main road between Jerusalem and Jaffa was impassable yesterday a few miles southeast of Jaffa at a point where a heavy explosion ripped it up early this morning.

The explosion came after Palestine's quietest day since the United Nations partition decision which Arab forces were using to regroup for new attacks.

The death of an Arab in a gun battle, which developed after an accident north of Hahariya, northern Palestine, was officially reported.

The accident occurred when a British Army water lorry crashed into a Jewish armoured bus last night, causing its occupants to believe that they had been attacked and to open fire.

Arab villagers, hearing the shooting in the darkness, also joined in the fight.—Reuter.

Soviet Aims For Peace

Moscow, Jan. 25. The Foreign Minister M. Molotov, was quoted in "Pravda" today as saying the Soviet Union is trying to assure long lasting peace.

The newspaper reported that Molotov told the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet (Parliament), in Kiev: "Our peace loving people are striving for the assurance of a firm, long peace and the security of peoples. This is the basis of the Stalinist foreign policy of the Soviet Union."

Molotov spoke at a session of the Supreme Soviet in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic "Pravda" said.—Associated Press.

Mr. K.T. Ting, Deputy Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs and concurrently Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday by the s.s. "Wing Yang" from Taiwan.

Mr. Ting's visit to the Colony is in connection with the recently concluded Hong Kong-China Customs Agreement. He will discuss technical details prior to the enforcement of the anti-smuggling measures in which the Hong Kong Government has agreed to co-operate.

Covered With Confusion

Having eaten their dinner, two 16-year-old Chinese girls locked themselves last night in the kitchen to have a bath.

A few minutes later, they found themselves stripped of all their clothes, in the kitchen below.

The floor had given way.

Except for being covered with dust, the girls suffered only a few scratches and shock. Angry and embarrassed they waited with a jarring and laughing crowd looking on until clothes were thrown from the upper floor.

To avoid complications, the owner of the building, which incidentally was in Tai Tuen Street, decided to pay a small compensation. It is alleged that he had been informed of the dangerous condition of the kitchen.

IBRAHIM WILL

London, Jan. 24. Princess Chivkeir Ibrahim, of Cairo, who died intestate last February 17, has left £12,000 in England, it was disclosed here today.

Letters of administration have been granted to her husband, Ibrahim Hussein Pasha, and to Wahid Yusayf Pasha and Wahid EL Dine Bey, all of Cairo.—Reuter.

Arabs Infiltrate Over Border

Beirut, Jan. 25. About 1,000 well-trained volunteers slipped across the Palestine border during the last two nights from three neighbouring Arab states, well-informed source said today.

This was the first major wave of volunteers to infiltrate the Holy Land in preparation for the full-scale war which may break out at any time.

The "invasion" was executed by three separate forces, one coming from Lebanon on the north, the second from Trans-Jordan on the east and the third from Syria to the north-northwest of the Holy Land.

Carrying rifles, revolvers, grenades and a few tommy-guns, the Arabs trundled into trucks from their Syrian staging area at the Kattan training camp and were carried to three "fronts."

The convoys fanned out as they approached the Holy Land, dropping men at various points some distance apart. Each small force included a leader, deputy leaders and a Palestine Arab guide, and each group has specific orders not to clash with the British.

The Arab reinforcement make their way about under cover of darkness to their assigned hill areas in Palestine where most of them work at a secret base which will serve as the headquarters for Fawzi Kawkaji, field commander of the Arab forces.

"More Irritating Than Fatal"

London, Jan. 25. Informed British Foreign Office sources said today that France's reported franc devaluation plan would make it more difficult for Britain to maintain the present value of the pound sterling, but would not result in its devaluation.

A source close to the Treasury said: "It would be more irritating than fatal."

Britain's concern about the French plan to establish a free export market was reflected by the fact that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, took with him to Paris Sir Wilfrid Eady, second secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Cameron, Cobbold, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. These two men last teamed for a foreign mission last August in the United States when Britain decided to suspend the free convertibility of sterling.

Thirty Years Later

Wigan, Lancs, Jan. 24. While ploughing a field at Higher House, farm near here, Norman Anders, 32-year-old tractor driver, was blown from his tractor and injured about the head and body when the plough struck what was thought to be an anti-aircraft shell.

The plough was blown to pieces and the explosion left a five-foot wide crater. At the Wigan Infirmary, both Anders' eyes were found to be injured and one has had to be removed. It was the first time the field was ploughed since 1914.—Reuter.

Soviet View Of Bevin

London, Jan. 25. Moscow Radio charged today that Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin followed a Wall Street line in his declaration of new British foreign policy and said it is doomed to failure because "it contradicts the vital interests of the European peoples."

The broadcast, quoting article by Izakow in the newspaper "Pravda," said: "It is the forces of Wall Street that dictated to the British Labour Minister the programme he expanded of splitting Europe."

Izakow interpreted Mr. Bevin's address to the House of Commons on Thursday and Friday as a programme designed to "split Europe."

The broadcast said: The Western bloc conceived by Mr. Bevin and his colleagues is a sort of colonial powers embracing colonial peoples in its tentacles and sucking the juices out of them.—United Press.

Manila Shooting

Manila, Jan. 25. A Captain in the Ordnance Section of the Philippine Army Command was shot by unidentified individuals on a highway 544 miles north of Manila at nine o'clock last night.

The ordnance Captain left his depot accompanied by a Lieutenant to visit the home of a friend. After leaving the gate, the Lieutenant discovered he had forgotten a package and leaving the unarmed Captain in the jeep, he went back to his quarters.

Returning five minutes later, he found the Captain lying in the road beside the jeep with a bullet wound in his temple. The officer rushed to the Tenth General Hospital where his condition was critical.—Associated Press.

AMERICAN SHOT

Berlin, Jan. 24. An American lieutenant was shot in the shoulder by a Russian soldier in the American sector of Berlin early today, United States Air Force officials said today.—United Press.

STUDENTS SACKED

Caston, Jan. 25. Several thousand students are expected to be thrown out of school after the Chinese New Year.

This is expected to result in consequences of a deluge of private schools to increase their fees by five times.—Central News.

Washington, Jan. 24.

France got her first interim aid funds from the United States today with the payment of \$407,311 for the cost of \$4,378, long sought-for, of anti-aircraft guns.

THIRTEEN KILLED IN PHILIPPINES QUAKE

Manila, Jan. 25. At least 13 were dead nine seriously injured and many made homeless in Iloilo City as a series of earthquakes rocked the island of Panay for four hours before dawn today.

Four other densely populated islands in Central Philippines, Negros, Cebu, Leyte and Carin-duque, were jolted and shaken by tremors.

One local weather observer at Capiz, provincial capital of north coast Panay, where 11 separate quakes were recorded, believed volcanic eruption was responsible for continued trembles, but there were no reports of eruption from other sources.

Communications with stricken Panay were meagre. Preliminary reports from Iloilo told of the terror-stricken population rushing from fragile houses into the streets, only to face the graver danger from collapsing walls.

The imposing six-storey bell tower built by the Spaniards three centuries ago in front of Jaro Cathedral collapsed, burying at least two persons beneath tons of red bricks. The tower had withstood a virtual 90 per cent. destruction of the city when the Japanese entered in April 1942.

Much of the damage came from collapsing walls of buildings originally wrecked during the war. One unidentified American and five Filipinos were caught and fatally crushed on Bluemerit Street, one of the principal business thoroughfares, falling walls. Two children were among the victims and a modista who was separated from her children in the darkness perished when ruins buried her home. Three others died on "street intersection" near the Philippine railroad station when an abandoned concrete business building gave way and thundered to the ground.

Thousands of city residents took shelter in Sanburo Park on the outskirts of the city.

Twelve Dead

Manila, Jan. 25. An Iloilo correspondent reported that another quake shook Iloilo City at 5:45 a.m. GMT, lasting two minutes.

Meanwhile 12 dead was confirmed, including James Hoffman, 63, Norwegian cook of the steamship Hildebrand.

Damage thus far was estimated at \$250,000.

Panic gripped the city in the latest quake, women and children screaming into the streets. One was heard shouting, "My God, is this the end?"

Eleven injured are at present hospitalised in Iloilo while 32 refused to go to hospital.—United Press.

Coldest Day This Winter

The Colony was gripped in a cold spell throughout yesterday when the temperature fell to 40.7° F.

"The best policeman we can have," said a certain European police inspector of the weather, and he is evidently right.

The coldest day this winter saw Hong Kong and Kowloon streets devoid of the usual Sunday "markets" and "cafes" which have been the bane of the police. The only evidence of the usual bustling was the few improvised "buses" scattered far and between—a scene of relief and momentary joy the usually harassed constables who despite days of vigilance could not "evict" the persistent hawkers. There were also very few pedestrians seen, and those of necessity had to brave the chill, wrapped up like Bedouins, in getting outdoors.

Even the Police Stations reported "Very Quiet" to inquiries. The cold must have been indeed a good policeman.

Buses did not have the usual full capacity. Inquiries to several inspectors indicated that not one bus had been "packed" yesterday—unlike the Saturday crowds.

The movie halls however were observed to be as usual with the patrons gathering in force at the showing hours.

A picture of mute despair was the environment of the much publicised Kowloon City area, where recently police had to report to fear gas and bullets to disperse a demonstration against the Government eviction order.

The Police Patrols were huddled together in their cars, awaiting any "action" needing control. Except for a slinking mongrel seen occasionally crossing the alley and treacherous stretch, over which two governments are involved over sovereignty, not a soul could be seen in the open. Some nine do-can boys, in which were huddled closely, the ragged company,

THE WEATHER

General situation—Intense Siberian anti-cyclone continues to dominate China and Japan. Trough extends from the Gulf of Tonkin to the Luzon Straits to a rapidly deepening depression moving to south of Tonkin.

Forecast—Fresh N or NE wind, strong at times off-shore. Cloudy with some drizzle at first, but improving. Continuing very cold.

Yesterday's Weather—Maximum: 60.3 deg. F. Minimum: 40.7 deg. F. Rainfall: 0.1 mm. (0.01 in.). Total since Jan. 1—51.8 mm. (2.04 in.).

Readings at 9 a.m. (Jan. 25, 1948) in H.K. (1948) in H.K. (1947) in H.K. (1946) in H.K. (1945) in H.K. (1944) in H.K. (1943) in H.K. (1942) in H.K. (1941) in H.K. (1940) in H.K. (1939) in H.K. (1938) in H.K. (1937) in H.K. (1936) in H.K. (1935) in H.K. (1934) in H.K. (1933) in H.K. (1932) in H.K. (1931) in H.K. (1930) in H.K. (1929) in H.K. (1928) in H.K. (1927) in H.K. (1926) in H.K. (1925) in H.K. (1924) in H.K. (1923) in H.K. (1922) in H.K. (1921) in H.K. (1920) in H.K. (1919) in H.K. (1918) in H.K. (1917) in H.K. (1916) in H.K. (1915) in H.K. (1914) in H.K. (1913) in H.K. (1912) in H.K. (1911) in H.K. (1910) in H.K. (1909) in H.K. (1908) in H.K. (1907) in H.K. (1906) in H.K. (1905) in H.K. (1904) in H.K. (1903) in H.K. (1902) in H.K. (1901) in H.K. (1900) in H.K. (1899) in H.K. (1898) in H.K. (1897) in H.K. (1896) in H.K. (1895) in H.K. (1894) in H.K. (1893) in H.K. (1892) in H.K. (1891) in H.K. (1890) in H.K. (1889) in H.K. (1888) in H.K. (1887) in H.K. (1886) in H.K. 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MANILA FIRE

Manila, Jan. 25. A mid-morning fire today razed half a block of small stores in the Escolta, centre of Manila's commercial and shopping district. Traffic was tied up at the busiest period at the Jones Bridge.

The losses occasioned by the fire are estimated at a quarter of a million pesos. —Reuter.

MACARTHUR MEDALLIONS

Tokyo, Jan. 25. General MacArthur has awarded the Medal of Freedom to 73 persons for "heroic and meritorious service" during the Japanese occupation of the Philippines particularly in aiding American military and civilian prisoners.

Ten of the awards were posthumous. They included the highest awards of the Medal of Freedom with the Gold Palm to Antonio Escoda, former Manila Bulletin editor, Enrique Pirovano, Ramon de Amusategui and Father Theodore Buttenbroch. All were commended for consistent efforts to bring aid and information to prisoners despite Japanese brutality.

Among the civilian prisoners themselves, the Medal was awarded to Earl Carroll, former Chairman of the Santo Tomas Committee, Judge Clyde A. Dewitt, Dr. William A. Fletcher all of Manila, and Dana W. Nance of New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mrs. Josefa V. Guerrero of Novaliches received the second highest award—Medal with the Silver Palm. She was cited for assistance to prisoners and intelligence work that was instrumental in "saving the lives of many Americans and Filipinos."

Many other women were also cited, including Mrs. Corina Aranceta of 3000 Taft Avenue Extension, who was awarded the Medal with the Bronze Palm. —Associated Press.

Saigon, Jan. 24. Air Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, Air Commander in Chief, Air Command Far East, has arrived here at the invitation of the French Air Force Command and will stay until Sunday. —Reuter.

Devaluation Of The Franc

Paris, Jan. 25. The morning newspapers announced that they will print special editions to carry the exact details of Finance Minister Rene Mayer's devaluation plan scheduled to be made public at 7 p.m. today.

With the general outlines of the controversial scheme already known, newspaper comments varied from warm support to bitter criticism of the programme to cut the franc-dollar parity price from 136 francs to one dollar to 216 or more.

The Communist morning paper, "l'Humanite," called the devaluation plan a "defeat for our national sovereignty engineered by Washington. Our franc has become a monkey." Former Premier Leon Blum, writing in the Socialist Party newspaper, "Le Populaire," expressed doubt that the Mayer plan would boost French exports.

"Even without taking stock of the British objections, which are far from negligible, I doubt the efficacy of a free money market," Blum wrote. "But now that the thing is done we will do our best to get the best out of the situation or, more precisely, to make a 'defeat for our national sovereignty' a 'victory for our national sovereignty'."

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CHANG CHUN DENIES SILVER CURRENCY PLAN

Nanking, Jan. 25. Press reports that the Chinese Government was at present negotiating with the Mexican Government for the purchase of silver, preliminary to adopting a silver standard for its currency, were denied by the Prime Minister, General Chang Chun, yesterday evening.

He described these reports as speculation and said that the Government had not officially approached the Mexican Government.

The Premier revealed that the Government was considering more than two currency reform schemes and refused to state whether China would return to the gold standard as suggested by the ex-Premier, Dr. H. H. Kung, in a recent address in the United States.

Referring to the new economic plan at present under consideration by the Government, the Premier said, some restrictions were absolutely necessary to enable China to balance her budget for the present financial year.

He indicated that, for the import of essential items, a barter system will be employed as far as is possible in order to conserve foreign exchange while the Government will purchase goods in China and ship them abroad, as in New Zealand.

"China is striving to make ends meet and the new import export plan will greatly assist in balancing the budget in the coming year."

The Premier said the conflicting estimates appearing in the press regarding the amount necessary to stabilise the Chinese national currency were "purely speculative" and did not represent the views of the Government.

He indicated that a stabilisation plan is still receiving careful consideration but no figures are available at present. —Reuter.

Anglo-French Agreement

London, Jan. 25. A Treasury spokesman said today that a joint Anglo-French communiqué will be issued in London tonight on the recent conversations on the franc between the British and French Governments and the attitude they have arrived at.

A statement from the French Government will also be issued. A communiqué from the International Monetary Fund will be issued in Washington, the Treasury spokesman said. —Reuter.

Kowloon City Demonstration

Shanghai, Jan. 25. About 1,000 Chinese students staged demonstrations before the British Consulate in Chungking yesterday in protest against the Kowloon City evictions, according to Chinese reports here.

The students, the crowd dispersed. The Chinese had alleged that the British had used undue harshness when they evicted the Chinese living in condemned huts at Kowloon walled city, on the mainland part of the British colony of Hong Kong. —Reuter.

Report Denied

The Hague, Jan. 25. A Dutch press report that documents "compromising" Lord Killearn, the Special Commissioner in South-East Asia, had fallen into the hands of the Dutch East Indies Government was denied by an official source here tonight.

The source expressed regret that such an incorrect report should have been published in the Dutch press.

The report, which appeared in the Huischer Dagblad today, said "very compromising letters," addressed by Lord Killearn to the Indonesian Republicans, were in the possession of the Dutch Government but were being kept secret. —Reuter.

CLOSED BOOK

Gerrards Cross, Bucks, Jan. 24. Sir Allan Powell, Chairman of the British Broadcasting Corporation from 1930 to 1936, died at his home here today, aged 60.

When presiding at a meeting last Monday, he had a seizure from which he did not recover.

When appointed Chairman of the B.B.C., he said: "I know nothing about broadcasting—it is a closed book to me."

Sir Allan spent much of his life in public service after being admitted to the bar in 1900 and he was at one time Mayor of Kensington. —Reuter.

Readers' Letters

Sir—It is a worthy custom to treat anonymous letter-writers with contempt but, by reason of the non-degreed chosen, the attack on me in yesterday's "Sunday Herald" may be awarded a passing bow.

"Ex-service-men" need have no heart-searchings as to my sympathies during the war years. They were what put me into the Army. . . . belief in the right to freedom of speech and freedom from fear and in the dignity of man.

"That 'there was a war on' when the Japanese outraged all these beliefs is no palliation, as 'Ex-service-men' seems to him.

At the surrender, the Japanese—so far as I could observe—had not the faintest conception of how grossly they had demeaned our common humanity. Most of them were happily complacent at having been good boys and obeyed the Emperor.

I made no suggestion of perpetrating the evils committed by the Japanese. But, to my mind, until they had first been given some apprehension of the rights they scorned and then in their own selves have been made to feel what it is to be deprived of them, the Japanese can have no real understanding that men should no treasure those same rights as to die.

All unoriginal 'emiling thought: "He who turns the other cheek generally gets it nipped."

J.W.H. PEARSON.

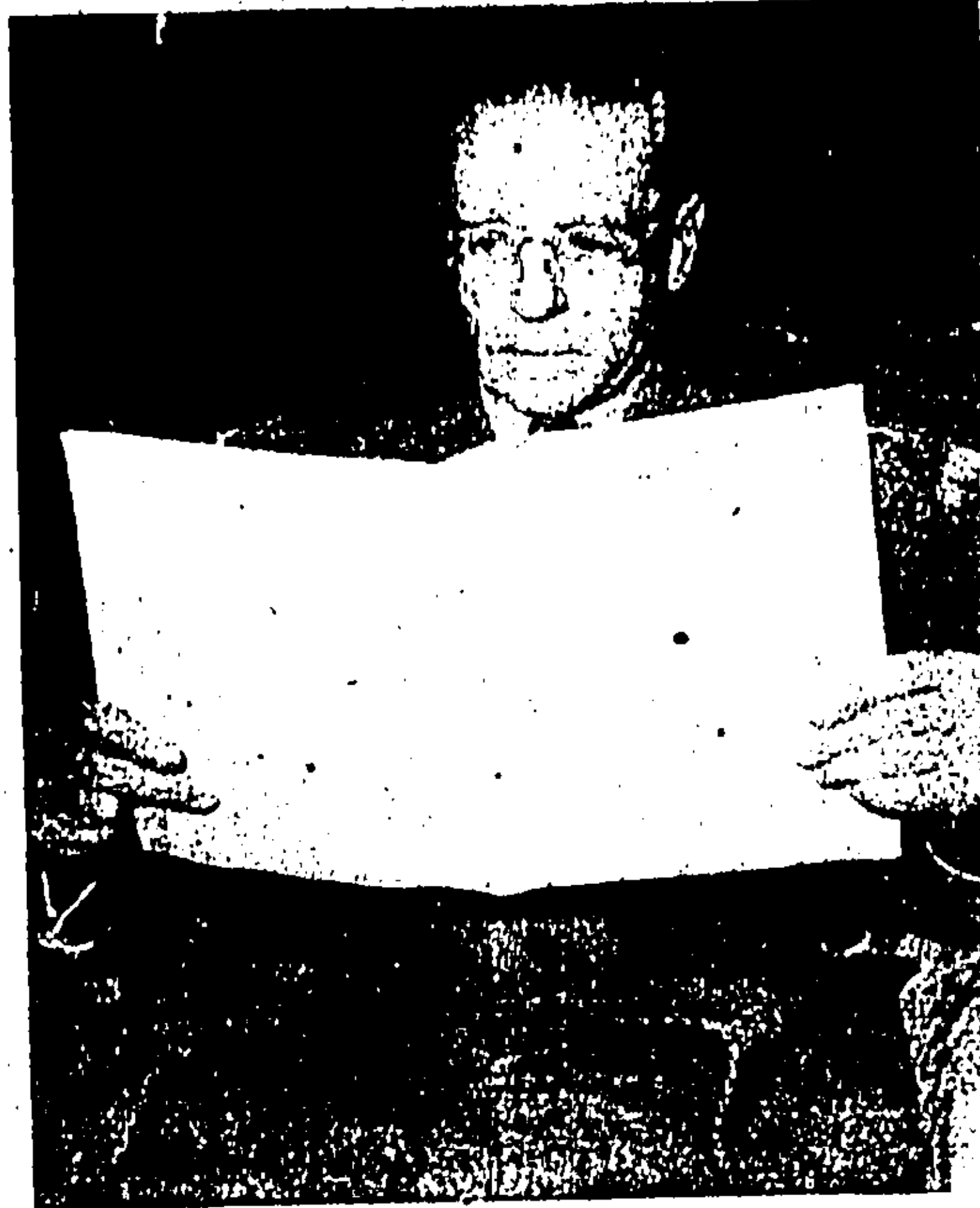
UNRRA Relief Supplies

Shanghai, Jan. 25. An agreement was said to have been reached between UNRRA and the Chinese Government regarding the disposal of relief supplies and cash funds amounting to US\$65,000,000, the newspaper "China Press" reported today.

The report gave no details of the agreement but said it was understood that the accord was satisfactory to both parties. —United Press.

BIRTH

OLIVER—To Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Oliver, at St. Paul's Hospital, Causeway Bay, on January 25th, a son, Leslie James.



Henry Ferguson, British inventor of a farm tractor which he claims has been copied by the Ford Motor Co. of Detroit is now claiming \$2,750,000 damages. Mr. Ferguson said he had no complaint about the tractor being produced by the Ford plant at Dearborn, as these were quite different from his own (now being made for him by the Standard Motor Co., Coventry). This picture shows the inventor reading a copy of the indictment at his home in Abbotwood, Stock-in-the-Wold, Glos. (AP Photo)

Palestine Protests To Trans-Jordan

Jerusalem, Jan. 24. The infiltration of 750 well-armed Arabs in uniform with "some light armour" into Palestine from Transjordan has led to representations by the Palestine Government of Transjordan, it was officially stated here tonight.

The British Army has "the decision to partition the country," it is understood to be under the command of a senior Iraqi officer and to comprise Iraqi, Syrian, and a number of Palestinian Arabs.

It is believed the force did not use the Jordan bridges which are under guard by British forces.

British Airborne Division paratroopers have taken up positions to prevent the Arabs from making further progress into Palestine.

Prague 'Spy' Arrests

Prague, Jan. 25. An official communiqué announced today the arrest of 15 persons, including civilians, military personnel and several women, charged with spying for a "certain western power."

The communiqué said the alleged spies were mostly Sudeten Germans who maintained contact and reported to relatives and friends in Germany. They were accused of giving information "of military importance" concerning the Czech Army and industrial firms to members of an alleged German espionage organisation established "by a certain western power."

The communiqué said the German organisation included principally "former members of the Gestapo, the security service, the SS elite guard and similar criminal organisations." —United Press.

Stalin Gets Shock In Baltic States

London, Jan. 25. The weakness of the Communist Party organisations in the Baltic States was demonstrated by official returns of local Soviet elections in Latvia and Lithuania held on January 18.

In Latvia only 18.29 per cent of the candidates elected to town, village and district councils were members of the Communist Party, the Soviet news Agency Tass reported from Riga on Saturday.

More than four-fifths of the elected candidates were described as "non-party people."

In Lithuania the discrepancy between non-party and Communist candidates was even more striking as only 11.6 per cent of the elected candidates were Communists and almost nine-tenths were non-party people, according to a simultaneous Tass dispatch from Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital.

In agricultural areas the percentages of Communist candidates seem to be even below the average for the country as a whole since the Communist Party primarily is interested in dominating town councils. Thus in the new city council of Riga, the largest city in the three Baltic Soviet republics, the Communists have 60 per cent majority despite their relative weakness throughout the country. —United Press.

RIP KIRBY

HOME FROM HONOLULU, RIP KIRBY GOES INTO SECLUSION TO COMPILE A RECORD OF HIS LATEST CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION.

WIRE FLOWERS TO MISS DORIAN, DESMOND, SHE'S GONE TO GREENACRES FOR A REST. I'M AT HOME TO NOBODY.



TWENTY MONKS DIE IN KALGAN MONASTERY

Shanghai, Jan. 25. Catholic sources disclosed today that 20 Trappist monks, including five foreigners and 15 Chinese, died of privation, disease and torture at the hands of the Communists since the Reds captured a monastery below Kalgan last autumn and took a community of 60 persons prisoners.

BIG FOUR VETO

Nanking Jan. 25. The official organ, Central Daily News, today called the British views on the Japanese peace-making as the "high tides" of imperialism thought.

The paper said it would appeal that the British stand against veto power conforms with reason but a careful analysis will show the abandonment of the Big Four veto would give the British an absolute veto over the peace conference.

It said China still sticks to her announced stand on the Big Four veto, but a solution of the present stalemate depends on the American attitude. However, it said, the American attitude is vacillating and vacillation might stall a settlement indefinitely. —United Press.

Young Women's Hurdles Feat

London, Jan. 24. Miss Maureen Gardner, 19-year-old Oxford dancer and Britain's leading hope for the women's Olympic title this year, is not only a great hurdler but has also the right temperament.

When informed that her record of 11.5 seconds for the 80 metres hurdles at Hopton Park, Surrey, last September could not be ratified because the track was found to be four inches short, she said:—

"Never mind, it's hard luck, but I will do it this year all right."

Maureen is training hard at Oxford for the athletic season and in particular for the Olympic Games. Two tenths of a second outside the world record even on a track shortened by four inches is a first class achievement, indicative of bigger things to come. —Reuter.

PHONE CALLS

Much to their chagrin, people using the Hong Kong Hotel's public telephones have now to pay 40 cents per call.

The charge has been fixed by the Hong Kong Telephone Company and is 300 per cent higher than the prewar rates.

Previous to the introduction of the call-rate, an average of 300 calls were made daily at the Hong Kong Hotel. This has dropped to a daily average of just 100—netting the Telephone Company \$40 a day.

Fifty Women

The same was true at another big London exchange covering Marylebone, Paddington, Bays water and Kensington. There 25 men and 50 women signed on during the week.

The number of those not gainfully employed registered throughout the country was believed to be fewer than 10,000 with a maximum of 25 per cent likely to be directed.

The registration was limited to men of 18 through to 25 and women of 18 through to 21. Other age groups will be registered later.

During the previous week—Jan. 12 through to Jan. 17—proprietors of betting pools, night clubs, carnivals and amusement arcades registered all their employees with the labour exchange. Football pools alone registered between 80,000 and 70,000 persons but 40,000 to 50,000 of them are only part-time workers, mostly housewives who are not subject to direction. The majority of the 20,000 fulltime workers are also believed to be either disabled or

Cotton Deal Scotched

Shanghai, Jan. 25. The imposition of new restrictions on the export of cotton from India has considerably handicapped the Chinese plan to export cotton goods as barter for Indian cotton, according to Chinese semi-official circles.

As the crop of domestic cotton this year is not expected to meet the demand of Chinese consumers, the Cotton Textile Export Control Commission is looking for other sources of supply from the United States, Brazil and Egypt. —Reuter.

UNO Offices In Shanghai

Shanghai, Jan. 25. The Chinese Government has formally offered the former Japanese Consulate—General building on the waterfront to the United Nations for use by UN agencies here.

The building will be used to house the offices of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the UN Information Centre in Shanghai, the World Health Organisation, the UN World Appeal for Children, the International Refugee Organisation and other United Nations activities.

Later it is expected that branches of the International Labour Organisation, the UNESCO and the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation will move in. —United Press.

Hundreds Thousand In Big Round-Up

London, Jan. 25. Britain's first peacetime industrial conscription registration had ended today with probably fewer than 100,000 persons caught up in the Government net, of whom less than 10 per cent is likely to be called up for essential work.

Labour Minister George Isaacs opened registration three weeks ago with the avowed aim of trying to fill some of the estimated 500,000 vacant essential jobs in Britain, mostly in coal-mining, agriculture and textiles.

Preliminary reports indicated that not a single playboy, peer, debutante or other representative of the idle rich signed up. They were the "drone and butterfly" whom Mr. Isaacs especially wanted to rope into essential jobs for Britain's recovery battle.

The Labour Ministry had been so sure that persons "not gainfully employed" for at least 30 hours of the week—the last category to register in alphabetical order on specified days of last week.

The London labour exchange covering fashionable Mayfair and other sections of Westminster registered only one person—partly disabled voluntary fire scout worker—during the initial a through C day on Monday. When registration closed last night only about 50 men and 10 women reported. Most were students, disabled persons or girls caring for disabled relatives. Few in any case would be subject to direction into essential work.

Of 400 traders who had registered at one London exchange only 100 will be called back to go into essential work and they will not be called for some time.

An exchange official said there were few vacant essential jobs left in London area and no housing available in the Midlands and north where most of the vacancies are. —United Press.

Reminders

Today
Northumbria and Durham Association meeting, SCM Post Board Room, 6 p.m.
Australasian "Anniversary Day" Cocktail Party celebration, Hong Kong Club, 6:30-8 p.m.
Crown Land Sale, PWD Office, 3 p.m.
Whist Drive, European YMCA, 8 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW
Rotary Club Luncheon, Talk by Capt. A.J.E. Luss, RAEC, on "Education in Occupied Germany," Roof Garden H.K. Hotel, 12:30 p.m.

DO YOU KNOW NEWS WHEN YOU SEE IT?

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BY ALEX RAYMOND

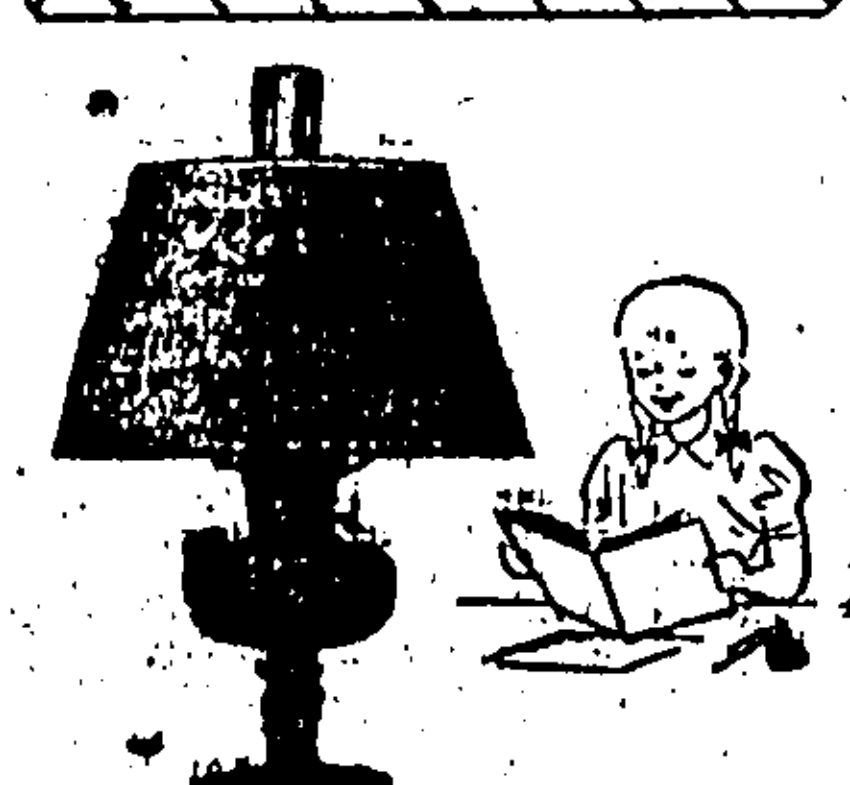
WHILE IN NEW YORK CITY, A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE HEARS BAD NEWS: I'M SORRY, MR. STARLOCK... THE ANSWER IS AGAIN, NO! NO MAN WITH A CRIMINAL RECORD, EVEN AS OLD AS YOURS, CAN LEGALLY ADOPT A BABY!



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TENSION IN TAIWAN

Demonstrations Called For February 28 Anniversary Of Big Uprising

(By Robert Burton)

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

Well-informed foreign observers said today that the Communist influence in the island of Taiwan appeared for the first time this week in the form of leaflets being widely distributed around the town of Taichung. These called for demonstrations which these sources fear may lead to another bloody anti-Chinese rebellion on February 28, the first anniversary of last year's sanguine uprising.

Official foreign sources privately attributed the organization of pending demonstrations and leaflets to Communists who therefore were not operating on the island. Non-political rebel leaders, who escaped suppression in last year's rebellion, are known to be active in Taiwan and have the people's complete sympathy.

These sources said the leaflets told the people that they must not forget the "horrors of the brutal treatment" they received last year, when thousands of Taiwanese were slaughtered during the Feb. 28 revolution.

The leaflets further called for demonstrations against the Chinese government which the Taiwanese have regarded with sullen smouldering resentment ever since the bloody purge last year when between 5,000 to 10,000 civilians were killed.

The Taiwanese feel that the Chinese are still mistreating the island and hope for either United Nations trusteeship or United States annexation.

Ideal Location

The town of Taichung in the central part of the island, where trouble is expected to start if the leaflet campaign cannot control the situation, is ideally located for the fighting tactics of the rebel forces. It faces the sea on one side and its radio mountains on the other. Taiwan's largest power plant is located there.

The Taiwanese rebels are known to have caches of arms and ammunition in mountains, although most of the Taiwanese feel that they are not sufficient to meet the superior Chinese troops and equipment.

There is a saying on Taiwan that the island has a major revolution every five years and a minor one every three years. During 50 years under the Japanese master rule, there had been 42 revolutions.—United Press.

Travancore Problems

Travancore, Jan. 24.

A political situation of strong tension in Travancore (an important part of the princely state of Cochin) is now being reported.

The summer's heat, which has been unusually hot, has been a factor in the tension. It is reported that the people are not satisfied with the government and are planning to revolt.

The government has been accused of mismanagement and corruption. The people are demanding reforms and a new constitution.

The situation is becoming increasingly tense. The government has tried to suppress the movement, but the people are determined to fight for their rights.

Home Fleet Assembles

Weymouth, Jan. 24.

The Home Fleet of the Royal Navy has assembled at Weymouth. The fleet includes the battleship HMS King George V, the aircraft carrier HMS Ark Royal, and several other ships.

The fleet is on a training exercise and will be in the area for several days.

The fleet is expected to return to port in a few days.

The fleet is the largest ever assembled in the area.

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The fleet is the largest ever assembled in the area.

Olympic Skiers



Olympic skiers of four nations—U.S.A., Italy, Sweden and Switzerland—took part in the 19th Combined Lauberhorn Race, which was the first preliminary exercise of the winter games at Wengen, Switzerland, on Jan. 11. The Straight Race (4600 metres) was won by Italian Zeno Colo, the Slalom by the Swiss, Karl Molitor, who also won the Combined Straight Race-Slalom. Photo shows Zeno Colo in action.—(A.P. Photo).

GERMAN FOOD CRISIS: STRIKE ENDS AT MIDNIGHT

Frankfurt, Jan. 24.

The Bavarian trade unions' 24-hour general strike, called for yesterday in protest against the food shortage, ended at midnight, it was reported by the German news service in the United States Zone. Tram and railway staff night shifts reported for duty at midnight.

The Bavarian Government last night promised trade union leaders that it would take immediate steps to deal with the acute food shortage as a result of yesterday's 24-hour protest strike of nearly 1,000,000 workers throughout the State.

At a meeting between Herr Lorenz Hagen, Chairman of the Bavarian Trade Union Council, and members of the Bavarian Cabinet, it was decided that the unions and the Bavarian Farmers Association should jointly outline a food program which would serve as a basis for further action by the Government.

Earlier, Herr Hagen, addressing 40,000 workers at the largest of a series of demonstrations held throughout Bavaria, had warned the Government "for the last time" to take "immediate remedial steps."

"Next time we shall not be satisfied with a 24-hour strike," he said.

The Bavarian Ministry of Economics was reported to be preparing a plan for the release of goods not currently available on the open market.

It was also decided at the meeting between Herr Hagen and the Ministers to make a concerted request to the Bizonal Economic Council at Frankfurt to devote

Seven-Point Plan

Herr Hagen said in his speech that he would ask the Government to reconsider the Union's seven-point anti-hoarding programme, which it rejected last Saturday.

Calm spread through the Ruhr when signs were seen that the German administration and the Allies were making new efforts to overcome the food crisis.

A meeting of shop stewards from Northwest Ruhr towns at Duisburg were critical of today's protest strike in Bavaria, suggesting the Bavarians were trying to show their food situation was critical to avoid having to send food to the Ruhr.—Reuter.

Michael's Matrimonial Problems

Davos, Jan. 24.

Ex-King Michael, of Rumania, and Princess Anne, of Bourbon-Parma, whose seven-week-old engagement was officially acknowledged here for the first time yesterday, will not get married for several months, Major Jacques Vergott, the ex-King's Aid de Camp, said today.

"The King is anxious to avoid giving the impression that he left Rumania because of his marriage intentions," Major Vergott said.

The 26-year old ex-King and his fiancée today went skiing together on the gentle nursery slopes of Bolgenchance, near Davos.

Wearing a navy-blue skiing suit and a ski cap, the ex-King drove in his jeep from his hotel to the ski school slopes with Princess Anne, wearing a russet skiing jacket by his side.—Reuter.

London Comment On Kowloon City

London, Jan. 24.

The Nanking Government's attitude only strengthened the suspicion that the agitation over the eviction of squatters from Kowloon was condoned—if not actually supported—in high Chinese quarters, the influential "Times" declared today.

"The Chinese authorities have seen, somewhat belatedly, the danger to Anglo-Chinese friendship in the anti-British campaign which has disfigured some sections of the Chinese press, and they now forbidden the publication of news about the Shamen outrages except through the official Government agency. Unfortunately, they also seem determined to suppress information running counter to their own version of what had happened," the paper added.

"The Nanking authorities could have restrained the intrigues of the local representatives among the squatters of Kowloon City if they had wanted to do so, just as they could have restrained the press campaign which inflamed popular feeling against the British and led to the 'disgraceful outbreak' of organised violence at Shamen," "The Times" declared.

"If the Chinese Government considers that its jurisdiction within the walled city of Kowloon should be revived after formal extradition for nearly half a century, the proper course is to open negotiations with Britain."

"If it fails to obtain what it considers to be satisfaction from this country, the machinery of the United Nations and of the International Court is available."

"The methods which have in fact been chosen are entirely unworthy of a government whose relations with Britain need never be anything but frank as well as friendly."

Set An Example

Britain and China would set an example to the world by a prompt, honest and amiable submission of the Kowloon City dispute to the International Court of Justice, says a pollitical and financial weekly.

"It would have been a wise act of British policy if, when Britain resumed control of Hong Kong in 1945, Kowloon had been handed back to Chinese administration," the "Economist" added.

"Every effort should be made without delay to clear up the legal dispute over the town."

"It is discouraging that, after all British renunciations of treaty rights, arbitrators could whip up anti-British feeling so easily and also disconcert that Britain has never done anything to settle a long-standing dispute."

Independence Display

Singapore, Jan. 24.

Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian Nationalist leader in South-East Asia during the war, who was reported by the Japanese to have died after an air crash, is "believed by Indians throughout the world to be still alive," Mr. G. Sarangapani declared at a rally to celebrate the 52nd birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose.

Mr. Sarangapani told the rally that "whatever may be the official view," Indians believed that Bose would appear one day "at the right moment."

Mr. A.N. Mithra, an Indian lawyer, told another meeting that Bose would be known in history as a hero of Indian independence.—Reuter.

WHEAT TALKS

Shanghai, Jan. 24.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador in Washington, will head China's delegation to the International Wheat Conference, opening in Washington on January 18. He will be assisted by seven advisers and experts. The main aim of the conference is to conclude an international wheat agreement.—Reuter.

DISPUTE ENDED

Shortly after 6 p.m. yesterday the Emergency Unit was called out to quell a disturbance between a gang of coolies at the Central market engaged in carrying vegetables.

Everything was quiet when the Police arrived but three persons were injured.

Turning Point In Europe

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

Mr. Ernest Bevin's announcement that an Anglo-French alliance with the Benelux countries is now being sought clearly marks another turning point in postwar European relations, declared "China Press" today in one of the first Chinese press comments on the British Foreign Secretary's recent House of Commons statement.

"For it not only shows the manner in which Western European states regard Russia as a threat, but also demonstrates the long road that Britain and France have taken since VE-Day from a position of strict neutrality in the power struggle between Russia and the United States, to one of active participation on the side of the United States," the paper added.

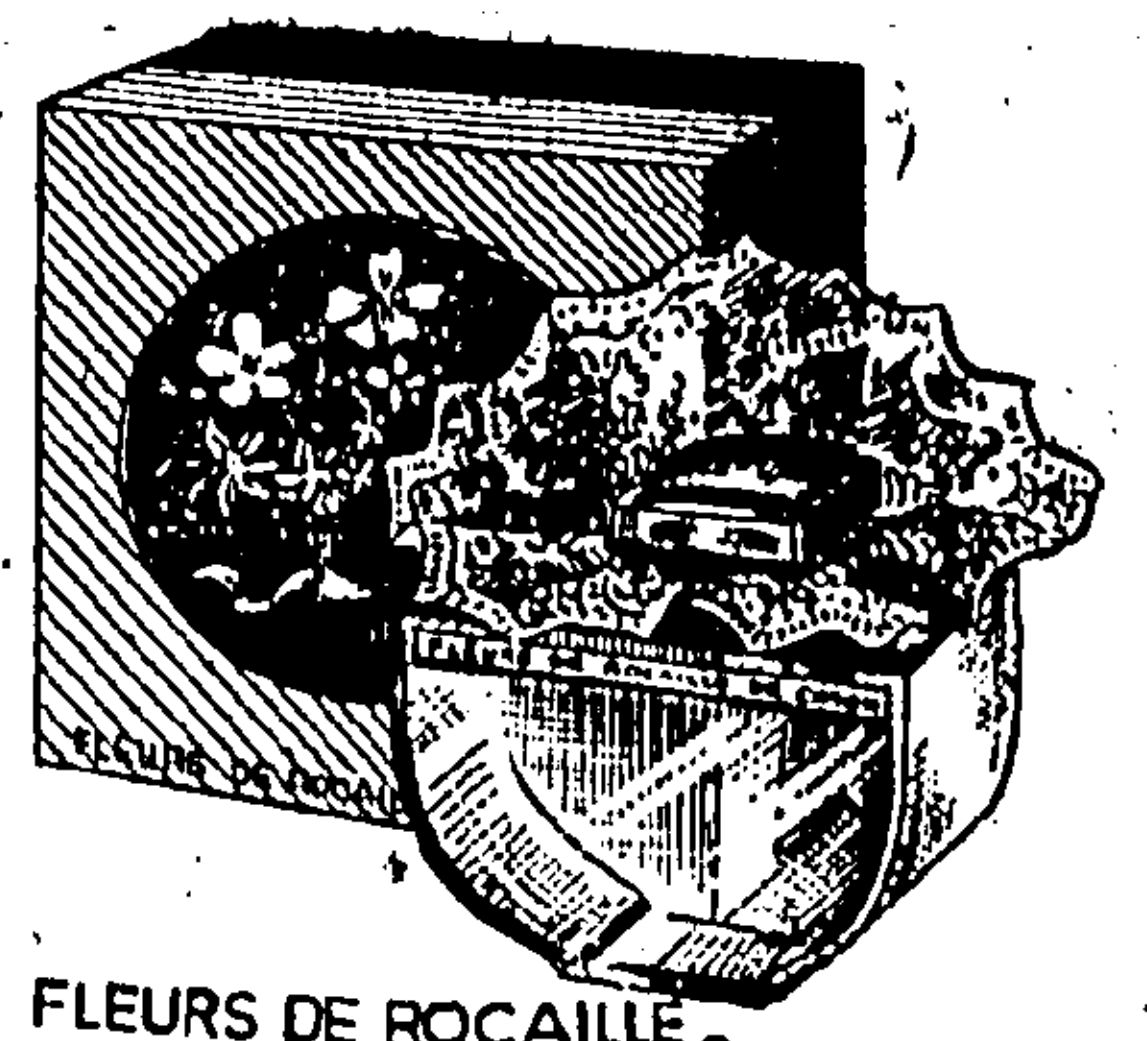
The "China Press" said that the proposed Anglo-French-Benelux alliance would add a further prop to the Marshall Plan which would bring about greater unity in the West in tackling the German problem and would hasten the creation of a strong anti-Soviet alliance.

The newspaper added: "If, as many observe, peace in Europe can only be maintained by the creation of a new balance of power, then the formation of a tripartite Western alliance will play a great role in furthering the creation of such a balance and in making the blocs on both sides of the Stalin-Trieste line equally strong."—Reuter.

The Better Shanghai

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

Improved harbor facilities, and co-ordinated transportation systems are three things, the implementation of which will contribute most to the future prosperity of Shanghai, the Public Utilities Bureau Commissioner, Mr. T. C. Tsai, said in a radio broadcast yesterday evening. He expressed the belief that with the improvement in the general situation of China, all these three prerequisites to a greater and better Shanghai could be achieved.—Reuter.



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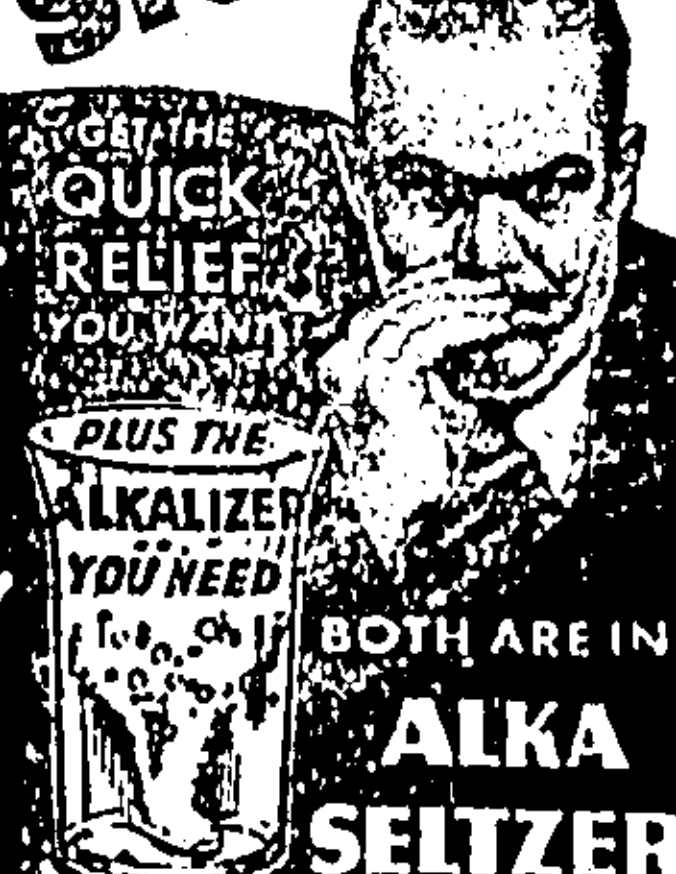
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confectionery. Quite handy.
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Ladies! Registration Time (2-
4 P.M.): TONY HUDSON,
512, China Building.

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SHANGHAI FASHION
SCHOOL is removing next
month to new premises off
Queen's Road Central. Appli-
cations for new Cutting and
Sewing classes are accepted at
3, Cameron Road, Kowloon, on
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays,
10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to change a
ship's name

We, The Takco Dockyard &
Engineering Company of Hong
Kong Limited of Quarry Bay,
Hong Kong, hereby give notice
that in consequence of being de-
sirous of co-ordinating nomen-
clature, we have applied to the
Minister of Transport, under
Section 47 of the Merchant
Shipping Act, 1894, in respect
of the Tug "ROCKCLIFFE" of
Hong Kong Registry Official
Number 180674 Gross tonnage
233.49 tons Register tonnage
Nil tons, heretofore owned by
us, for permission to change her
name to "TAIKOO CHEONG" and
to have her registered in the
new name at the Port of
Hong Kong as owned by THE
TAIKOO DOCKYARD & EN-
GINEERING COMPANY OF
HONG KONG LIMITED.

Any objection to the proposed
change of name must be sent
to the Registrar of Shipping at
Hong Kong within SEVEN days
from the appearance of this
advertisement.

Dated at HONG KONG the
24th day of January, 1948, THE
TAIKOO DOCKYARD & EN-
GINEERING COMPANY OF
HONG KONG LIMITED.

J. FINNIE,
Manager.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Proposal to change
a Ship's name

We, the Hongkong & Whampoa
Dock Co., Ltd. of Kowloon
Docks, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong
Kong, hereby give notice that in
consequence of being desirous of
co-ordinating nomenclature, we
have applied to the Minister
of Transport, under Section 47
of the Merchant Shipping Act,
1894, in respect of the British
ship "HSIN FUHLE" of
HONG KONG REGISTRY
Official Number 158032 Gross
tonnage 184 tons Register
tonnage 16 tons, heretofore
owned by us for permission to
change her name to "H.W.D.
DOROTHY" and to have her
registered in the new name at
the Port of HONG KONG as
owned by The Hongkong &
Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Any objection to the proposed
change of name must be sent to
the REGISTRAR OF SHIP-
PING at HONG KONG within
SEVEN days from the ap-
pearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hong Kong the 19th
day of January 1948.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

Monday, the 26th January 1948
at 10.30 a.m.

28 BALES EACH CONTAIN-
ING 60 PIECES 60" X 80"
TRAVELLING RUGS

and

20 BALES EACH CONTAIN-
ING 60 PIECES 70" X 90"
TRAVELLING RUGS
(more or less damaged)

Terms: 50% of Purchase
Money of Fall of Hammer and
Balance by following day.

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Sale of Scrap Materials

Tenders are invited for the
purchase of cable old Electric,
Coal Dust, Steel Wire Old Mis-
cellaneous and Paperstuffs
Cordage Old now lying at H.M.
Dockyard, Hong Kong.

Tender Forms can only be
obtained personally on applica-
tion to Section 11C of the Naval
Store Department, H.M. Dock-
yard, Hong Kong between 9.30-
11.30 a.m. and 2.00-4.00 p.m.
on 26th to 29th January, 1948.
The scrap materials can be
viewed on application to the
office of the Inspector of Stores
(Mr. E. Jones) H.M. Naval
Yard Hong Kong on the days
specified with production of the
Tender Form.

Completed Tender Forms
should be returned by hand in a
sealed cover addressed to the
Supr. Naval Store Officer
H.M. Naval Yard Hong Kong,
on or before noon on Friday,
30th January, 1948.

E. F. S. FISHER,
Supr. Naval Store Officer.

NOTICE

UNRRA CLOSURE

All concerned are hereby
notified that the Hongkong
Office of UNRRA will close on
the 31st January, 1948. All
claims should be submitted and
all cheques cleared immediately.

The Bank Account will be
closed on the 30th January,
1948. After the 31st January
all correspondence should be
addressed to:

Mr. Harlan Cleveland,
Director,
UNRRA—China Office,
Embarkment Building,
370 North Soochow Road,
SHANGHAI—O.

(Signed) R. B. GOODWIN,
Closure Officer.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry
Forms for the First Extra Race
Meeting to be held on Saturday,
7th February, 1948 (weather
permitting) may be obtained at
the Secretary's Office, Ex-
change Building; the Club
House, Happy Valley; and the
Stable, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock
NOON on Thursday, 29th
January, 1948.

By Order,
S. A. SLEAP,
Actg. Secretary.

NOTICE

A Whist Drive will be run by
the H.K. Branch of the Royal
Artillery Association on Tues-
day, 27th January, 1948 in the
Infants School Gun Club Hill
Barracks commencing 2000 hrs.

NOTICE

At its next meeting, which
will be held on Tuesday, 27th
January, the Rotary Club of
Hongkong will hear Captain A.
J. E. Luff, R.A.E.C., speak on
"Education in Occupied
Germany". The meeting will
take place in the Roof Garden of
the Hongkong Hotel at 12.30
p.m.

PLEBISCITE TO BE HELD ON FUTURE OF KASHMIR

Lake Success, Jan. 24.

The Indian and Pakistan delegations to the
United Nations here agreed tonight to
draft plans for holding a plebiscite in
Kashmir. The agreement was reached
after the adjournment today of the week-
old hearing of the Kashmir dispute before
the Security Council.

The Council heard Mr. Philip Noel-Baker,
British Minister of State, appeal to the
delegations to produce a compromise
plan for "peace with justice" by Mon-
day.

It was learned that as soon
as the drafts of the two delegations
are ready, the President of the
Security Council will call a
round-table conference in his
office.

Mr. Noel-Baker declared that
India and Pakistan had been
brought very near to war by the
Kashmir dispute.

"We have heard accounts from
both sides of how the communal
troubles developed.

"To my mind the process of
causation is still wrapped in
mystery and doubt. At one time
it appeared that the rule of law
would break down. But the
two governments got it under
control and their leaders display-
ed a great moral and physical
courage. I think both govern-
ments showed great statesmen-
ship and resolution.

Democracy Rendered Ridiculous

Cologne, Jan. 25.

Joseph, Cardinal Fringe, Archbishop of Co-
logne, likens the four-power occupation
of Germany to Hitler's Third Reich and
declares its administration "renders de-
mocracy ridiculous."

The Prelate says the hunger strikes
in the Anglo-American zone repre-
sented a "spontaneous outburst
of the people." He urges speedy in-
creases in Allied food imports.
"The situation is desperate," the
Cardinal said in an interview with
Associated Press. "It cannot long
endure."
German officialdom, he said, never
will be able to secure food from
German farms without a strong
police force. The people have no
confidence in their own officials, he
added.

"Behind every German official
stands an American, British, French
or Russian soldier," he said. "That
is, after all, the same system as the
Third Reich, where there were two
powers—the ordinary power and the
extraordinary one."

The burgomasters and other
minor officials were the former. But
behind them stood the Nazi
Gauleiters.

"Marionettes"

"The German people regard their
officials as marionettes. There are
too many of them—104 ministers in
this little Germany."

The Cardinal said that "only if
the Germans receive real power and
authority will there be any real pro-
gress."

"The Allies must have confidence
in us and we must be trusted that
our only intention is to put our peo-
ple back on their feet," he said.—
Associated Press.

Talks On French India

Pondicherry, Jan. 24.

A final settlement of
the future of French territories
in India is expected to be
made early next month when M.
Daniel Levi, French Ambassador
to India, returns to New Delhi
from Paris, where he had impor-
tant talks with the French Gov-
ernment.

M. Levi has already had talks
with the Indian Prime Minister,
Pandit Nehru.

A "practical and democratic
solution" of the problem is ex-
pected and the French President
of the French-Indian Congress
has appealed to the people of
French India to wait patiently
for a "happy ending" to the
negotiations.—Reuter.

Committee Formed

Madras, Jan. 24.
A 15-man "French India Libera-
tion Aid Committee" was formed
in Madras by Congress workers
today.

Its aim is to help the struggle
for freedom in Pondicherry,
Karnakal and other French pos-
sessions.—Reuter.

CHINESE ART GALLERY

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(1st Floor)

Hong Kong, Jan. 24th, 1948.

Third World Force

LONDON, JAN. 24.
BRITAIN'S PLANS FOR
ORGANISING A WESTERN
EUROPEAN BLOC MAY
PRODUCE A "THIRD WORLD
FORCE" STRONG ENOUGH
TO MAKE ITS VOICE
HEARD ALONG WITH THE
UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.

Designed as a means to com-
bat the spread of Russian Com-
munism, the alignment would
rest primarily upon a firm
economic and military alliance
between Britain and France.

The hard core of the organisa-
tion would also include Belgium,
the Netherlands and Luxembourg
under the proposal advanced
this week by Mr. Bevin.

The "Third Force" idea, ob-
servers point out, reflects in the
world arena a political concept
developed in the Parliaments of
several continental countries.
There the "third Force" consists
of a coalition of Centrist parties
grouped together to oppose both
Rightists and extreme Leftists.

Dependent On U.S.A.

On the international plane,
however, the opposition would
be directed toward the extreme
Left as represented by Russia
and her satellites. The "Third
World Force" would be tem-
porarily dependent on the Uni-
ted States, which with its free
enterprise system stands to the
right of the Moderate Socialist
government now in control in
much of Western Europe.

If the Western European or-
ganisation materialises it would
provide the nucleus for a
broader coalition of nations. At-
tempts probably would be made
to include Italy in the early
stages, Portugal, the Scandi-
navian countries, Greece and even-
tually all the countries par-
ticipating in the Marshall plan.
—Associated Press.

British sector of Berlin to the
British Zone.

No official reply to the British
protest over the incident had
been received from the Soviet
military administration late last
night.—Reuter.

"And Proud Of It"

Glasgow, Jan. 24.
Mr. Herbert Morrison,
Lord President of the Coun-
cil, paying a tribute to the
memory of Robert Burns,
at the Burns Federation
meeting here today, denied
the newspaper stories that
his father was an Aberdeen
policeman.

He added: "I am a Cock-
ney and proud of it."

He said no doubt the
press assertion that his
father was an Aberdeen
policeman was kindly
meant but there was not a
word of truth in it, as his
father and mother were
East End Cockneys and
they spoke not with the lilt
of Scots but with accents of
London—and East End at
that.—Reuter.

They Were Very Polite

Berlin, Jan. 25.

Two coaches containing 28
German passengers, to whom
the Russians last night re-
fused passage across the Rus-
sian zonal frontier into the
British Zone, returned to their
starting point, Berlin's Char-
lottenburg station, early today.

The coaches were attached to
the return British Hanover-
Berlin train.

The Germans on board told,
on their arrival, how a guard of
20 British soldiers with fixed
bayonets last night had stood
watch inside the doors of the
sealed cars, refusing to admit
the Russians, who demanded to
inspect the German travel
documents.

A British officer who returned
on board the train described
the Russian attitude as "very
polite". They apologised to the
British officers for the lack of
a canteen.

The Russians sought from
the two coach loads of Germans
interzonal passes, which are
not normally issued to
Germans travelling officially in
sealed British coaches from the

"SUNDAY HERALD" PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

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● YOU MAY WIN \$100 ●

A selection of the outstanding entries in the "Sunday Herald" Photographic
Competition, including all the Section Prize winners, already awarded by a Board of
Judges composed of Mr. K. A. Watson, Mr. Francis Wu, Mr. J. C. M. Grenham and Mr.
R. A. Bates, all prominent members of the H.K. Photographic Society are now being
exhibited at Francis Wu's Studio in the Gloucester Arcade.

The main purpose of this Exhibi-
tion is to permit the selection of the
three

GRAND PRIZES OF
\$250
\$100
\$50

by popular choice. These prizes will be
awarded according to merit, decided
by the totals of votes recorded in
favour of each or any picture on the
appended form.

SIX DAYS LEFT
TO MAKE YOUR
VOTE.

CLOSES ON
JANUARY 31, 1948.

To stimulate interest in the selection, A Special Voter's Prize of \$100 will be
awarded.

It will be won by the VOTER whose list of what he considers the TEN BEST
PICTURES IN THE EXHIBITION is nearest IN ORDER to the general public choice.

Thus if the final count reveals, say, 345 votes in favour of Picture No. 6, 288 in
favour of Picture No. 2, 232 for No. 19, 251 for No. 23, with Nos. 23, 14, 4, 25, 17, 9,
following in that order, and your entry form follows that sequence of merit, or more
closely than does any other entrant, YOU WILL BE AWARDED \$100.

All that is required is that you study the pictures in Exhibition, select what
YOU consider to be the ten best in order of merit, and fill in the appended form:

THE TEN BEST PICTURES IN MY OPINION ARE:

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
PICTURE NO:										

Name

Address

Entries should be submitted to the "Sunday Herald" marked "Vote" in the top
left hand corner, not later than Saturday, January 31, 1948. In the case of any dis-
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STANDARD OIL WAR SCANDAL Advised To Be "Pro-Japanese" In 1940 In Interests Of Business Caltex Had To Be "Pro-British"

Washington, Jan. 24. The Senate War Investigating Committee today disclosed that the Standard Oil Company of California was advised in 1940 by an official of two foreign subsidiaries to be "pro-Japanese" in order to maintain the "very large business" with Japan.

The disclosure came as the committee questioned Harold L. Ickes, former Secretary of the Interior and wartime Petroleum Administrator. Ickes described as "shocking" the conduct of a wartime State Department official who was the director in the Standard of California.

Ickes said that letters by Max W. Thornburg, special assistant to the Under-Secretary of State from 1941 to 1943, "corroborate certain suspicions" that Thornburg "was not working for the government" but was more interested in the oil company.

Chairman Owen Brewster (Republican, Maine) also read a letter in which James A. Moffett, President of two subsidiaries of the Standard in California, wrote to the President of the California company, H. D. Collier, that "you must take as strong a pro-Japanese stand as possible" to maintain business with Japan.

The letter was dated August 13, 1940. Moffett was then the Board Chairman of the Bahrain Petroleum Company, American-owned refining concern in the Persian Gulf, and the Caltex Oil Company, distributing agency jointly owned by the Texas Company and the Standard of California.

"Pro-English" Moffett wrote to Collier that "we, Caltex, are pro-English from the standpoint of war." Moffett advised Collier that although the Standard of California should be pro-Japanese, "Caltex must really be anti-Japanese because we have large business in China and our main business is in the British Empire, which must be 'anti-Japanese' at this time."

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Company's Interests

Brewster also placed in record a letter in which Thornburg wrote to Reginald Stoner, Vice-President of Standard of California about State Department activities in lend-lease to Saudi Arabia.

Brewster said that Ickes agreed that the letter indicated that Thornburg was looking after his company's interests while serving in the government.

Ickes said he thought that Thornburg's interest "was to protect the interests of big companies" and added: "I think that has something to do with severing the relations between Thornburg and the State Department."—United Press.

Sen Brewster also charged the oil company "planned" a \$37,000 a year director in the State Dept. in 1941 to influence the Government's policy on Arabian oil.

Brewster said Thornburg was guilty of "the most reprehensible conduct" by working for lend-lease aid to Saudi Arabia so his company could obtain oil rights.

Both Brewster and Ickes agreed that Thornburg appeared to have put his business interests ahead of those of the Government.

The committee is looking into charges that the Government twice rejected chances to get Arabian oil at slightly above cost price if Saudi Arabia were given lend-lease aid, and later signed contracts to buy oil at more than double the original offer.

Ickes said he had nothing to do with it because "it was a purely military transaction" over which his Petroleum Administration had no control.

Higher Price

The contract for oil at the higher price was signed by the Navy. Brewster said the Navy paid \$1.05 a barrel while the British were buying it a few hundred miles away for \$0.40.

Charles Evans Hughes Jr., attorney for the Arabian American Oil Co. which sold the oil, denied Brewster's suggestion that the firm had received "generous and solicitous treatment" from the Government.—United Press.

SALT ON THE WOUND

Shanghai, Jan. 25. Last week a mob of 10,000 Chinese staged an anti-British parade in Shanghai, during which hundreds of abusive slogans and caricatures were pasted or painted with tar into imposing bank and commercial buildings along the famed Bund.

British property owners, still smarting from the hostile demonstration, got the following notice from the Police Department's No. 1 sub-station:—"There are still a lot of slogans written with oil and ink at your

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Magnesium Deposits

Shanghai, Jan. 25.

Large deposits of magnesium, essential to war industries, have been discovered by prospectors about 140 kilometres east of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, at a district called Lopi Doping, according to an official organ.

An estimate of the Kiangsi Geological Research Institute puts the total magnesium ores of various kinds at 3,000,000 metric tons.—Reuter.

MOUNTBATTEN TO RELINQUISH HIS POST

NEW DELHI, JAN. 24.

EARL MOUNTBATTEN WILL DEFINITELY RELINQUISH HIS APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN JUNE, IT WAS AUTHORIZATIVELY LEARNED FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE HERE TODAY.

It has been unofficially suggested that his next job will be to supervise the winding up of the British mandate in Palestine.

Recent press reports from London speculated that Earl Mountbatten might be appointed Supreme Commander, South-East Asia, Supreme Chief of Naval Forces in the East, Commander of East African bases, "as a bulwark against the Soviet Union," Governor-General of South Africa, or Ambassador to the United States.

Much of this conjecture overlooks the fact that Earl Mountbatten's own publicly expressed wish is to get back to the Royal Navy, in which he holds the substantive rank of Rear-Admiral.

There has been no official hint who will be his successor as Governor-General, but it is taken almost for granted that he will be an Indian.—Reuter.

Hirohito Message 'Ridiculous'

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

The newspaper "Jiji Shimpo" today quoted Socialist Vice-President of the House of Councillors as describing Emperor Hirohito's message to the Diet on Jan. 21 as "very ridiculous."

Van Dyke-bearded Jijiro Matsumoto, who wears no collar because he considers it "superstitious custom," belongs to the Eito class which Japanese generally for centuries considered social outcasts.

The newspaper quoted him as saying that under the new constitution the Emperor's power was merely of a ceremonial nature but that in his Diet message "the Emperor went into political discussion."

Hirohito called upon the Japanese to co-operate to surmount the critical economic situation.—United Press.

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Argentine "Claim" To Falklands

Buenos Aires, Jan. 23.

The Argentine Government announced today that a group of army specialists would shortly go to the Antarctic on a cruise with two vessels of the Argentine Navy.

The Argentine Government is at present studying two notes from Britain on the action Argentina has taken in what the Argentine Foreign Minister has called "the Antarctic sector of Argentina, over which Britain maintains aspirations."

A British Foreign Office spokesman remarked this week that Britain has protested sharply against the erection of an Argentine base on Concepcion Island, in the Falkland Island Dependencies.

The Argentine reply is expected next week probably on Monday.

The rejection of the British notes has been advocated in the Buenos Aires press and the newspaper "La Prensa" said: "The Falklands are ours; there can be no question, no dispute, and no bargaining."—Reuter.

Jewish Refugees In India

New York, Jan. 24.

About 500 Jewish refugees, who fled persecution in Afghanistan and who have been living in India on temporary visas, will be permitted to stay until the end of April, Dr. Robert Marcus, acting political director of the World Jewish Congress, said yesterday.

These Jews were to have been deported by the Indian Government but an extension was granted after an appeal by the Jewish Congress to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister.

Some of the refugee Jews had already left India for Palestine with certificates supplied by the Palestine Government and it was expected the remainder would embark for the Holy Land before the end of April, Dr. Marcus said.

While in India, they were being supported by the Central Jewish Board of Bombay, he added.—Reuter.

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THE ISSUE

Concern and dismay have been the general reactions, wherever free comment is allowed, to the complete failure of the four main Allied Powers to agree on the framework of a European peace. Thirty months after the end of the fighting war against Nazism, it appears that victory brought the world only into another phase of the deep struggle between ideologies.

Fundamentally, the issue whether Communism or the broadly liberal democratic principles of the west shall rule in Europe. Russia considers that the American dollar is now a weapon that threatens her interests. In America, a strong force of public opinion considers that Russia's expansion into the formerly independent States of Eastern Europe is part of a plan for world domination that can be countered only by financing the efforts of non-Communist lands to live their own lives.

Russia has given the Western Powers no option but to act alone in restoring those parts of Europe which are free to accept their aid. It is a difficult alternative to full Allied co-operation, but it is the only one in sight.

Genocide

Murder is murder, even when dignified by the name of genocide. In fact, genocide is murder multiplied by group hatreds to infamous proportions. It is the deliberate extermination of a race or group of human beings.

It goes beyond the casual slaughter of American Indians in an age when conscience had not caught up to rough frontier energies. It is perfectly illustrated by the purposeful slaughter of Jews in Germany, and includes the techniques of mass killings, prevention of reproduction, and destruction of the cultural life of the group. The conscience of the world has been startled by this black crime, but international law still has not caught up to conscience.

A little over a year ago the General Assembly of the United Nations declared genocide to be an international crime. Later a draft convention on genocide was drawn up and is now in the hands of member governments. So far only six governments have replied to the request for comments. In order that the Economic and Social Council may be in a position to draw up a final convention, it is necessary that other governments send in their comments and support the enactment of the convention.

This is more than a formal matter. It is one more small step to be taken toward the eventual reign of world law. Criminal governments may still disregard it if they will, but let them know that they stand condemned in advance by the organized conscience of the world.

100 Years
Ago

(From the files of the
"China Mail")

The latest mails bring intelligence of a bill having been presented to Parliament for the purpose of abolishing the claim of head-money for the destruction of pirates. As well-wishers to our gallant Navy, and reckoning ourselves amongst those who have the honour and purity of the Service at heart, we sincerely rejoice at this measure. If only for the good effect it must have in relieving the character of our naval commanders, in future, from the foul imputation of trading in human blood, to which the claim of head-money has hitherto served to expose. That claim was an unmitigated evil in whatever light we view it. Apart from the great primary objection, that men engaged in naval warfare should be paid

Today is Australia Day, or as it is referred to in Australia, "Anniversary Day." The day comes out of the past history of Australia and arises from the fact that on the 26th January, 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip at Port Jackson, now known as Sydney, formally took possession, on behalf of the British Crown, of the Australian Continent and Tasmania.

Although Captain Cook is generally known as the discoverer of Australia in 1770, the Continent was not only known but the greater portion of the coastline had already been fairly well mapped. What Cook discovered, however, were the principal economic regions of the Continent.

In the second century of the Christian era, Ptolemy of Alexandria made a map of the then-known world, and in it, far away to the south, he showed a vast land mass which he designated "Terra Incognita," the Unknown Land. Ptolemy's information may have originated with the Malays, who as seafarers outdid the Vikings and sailed far afield from Java, which they had occupied from very remote times. It seems hardly likely that they failed to reach northern Australia; a chain of islands ran southward to the continent like a series of stepping-stones.

In those days the East Indies was a great centre of commerce and maritime activity to which Indian, Arab and Chinese merchants journeyed to exchange their wares and manufactures for the coveted spices of the islands; and they would carry back the story of the Southern Land spoken of by the Malays.

Centuries passed before anything more definite was known concerning this land. It was not until the latter part of the fifteenth century that the great voyages of the Portuguese, who were fundamentally traders, rather than explorers, led to the discovery of the "Spice Islands"; the chain of the East Indian Islands was followed as far as New Guinea, the northern coast of which was visited by Jorge de Menezes in 1524-26. Up to that time, the new world had been arbitrarily divided between the Portuguese and the Spaniards, the Spaniards taking the western half and the Portuguese looking to the east.

Their interest and cupidity aroused by the rich trade from the Spice Islands, the Spaniards, who were explorers by nature, were keen to discover Spice Islands that had not already been annexed by the Portuguese. Their voyages, however, while placing the Solomon Islands and other Pacific islands on the map and leading to the exploration of further sections of New Guinea and the adjoining islands, failed to reach any part of the Australian continent, although in 1606, Torres actually sailed through the island-dotted Strait between Australia and New Guinea that still bears his name.

By this time, however, Portugal had become a province of Spain, and the Spaniards were being harassed by the rising powers of the English and the Dutch. In effect, the voyage of Torres in 1606 marked the close of Spanish activity in the Australasian area, and the Dutch now became the most enterprising navigators. Actually, during the same year that Torres almost found the east coast of Australia the Dutch yacht "Duyfken" sailed into the vast bay now known as the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Arid And Barren

In 1623 Jan Carstensen followed the route of the "Duyfken," and charted and named the principal features along the western coast of Cape York. His reports on the country were so discouraging that the Dutch authorities were dissuaded from making further attempts to exploit the new land. Carstensen wrote: "This is the most arid and barren region that could be found anywhere on earth; the inhabitants, too, are the most wretched and poorest creatures that I have ever seen."

A bonus on indiscriminate bloodshedding—there was this further evil, that the mode and the only mode of computing the numbers of the slain was as unjust to the national exchequer as it was a dangerous trap for the conscience of the quarterdeck.

At Canton, all continues quiet. Stolen, during the night, from the premises of Messrs. Macvicar & Co., Spring Gardens, three turkeys—robbery effected by getting from the railing over a wall near the food house.

A Macao passage-boat on her way to Victoria was boarded by pirates near Cow-chow who, after landing the passengers and crew, carried her off.

"AUSTRALIA DAY" TODAY

Between the visit of the "Duyfken" and that of Carstensen, however, Dutch navigators had reached other portions of the western and northern coasts of Australia. Dirk Hartog examined a considerable length of coast near Shark Bay in 1616; three years later Houtman was on the Western Australian coast for some time, naming Houtman Abrolhos to the south of Shark Bay; in 1652 the "Leeuwin" rounded the south-western corner of the continent, which is now known as Cape Leeuwin, as far as King George's Sound where Albany is now situated. Again in 1627 the "Golden Zeepaert" also rounded Cape Leeuwin, and explored the coast for 1,000 miles, to the western shore of Eyre's Peninsula in South Australia.

It will thus be seen that Fate had consistently led the Dutch navigators to the more arid sections of the continent, and their reports continued to tell of barren inhospitable shores. These vast desert areas were responsible for delaying the exploitation of Australia for three hundred years.

But the persistence of the Dutch, whose Governor-General in the Indies Van Diemen, was particularly enterprising, led to the despatch of an expedition under Tasman, in 1642, to ascertain the extent of the continent, and this resulted in the discovery of Tasmania. Afterwards the winds led to his sailing due east instead of continuing north, and his next landfall was the South Island of New Guinea. A second voyage, two years later, resulted in the rough charting of the coast from Cape York to the Ashburton River in Western Australia.

Discouraged, the Dutch decided to concentrate on developing their interests in the Indies, and the death of Van Diemen in 1645 virtually marked the end of Dutch voyages southward, although Willem de Vlamingh discovered the Swan River in 1696 and coasted northwards to the Ashburton before returning to Batavia.

Dampier

In 1688, to quote the late Professor Sir Ernest Scott, "the shores of Australia received a visit from a company of buccanniers who included an Englishman with a talent for picturesque writing and an inborn love of adventure—William Dampier. He and his companions on the "Cygnnet" had been pursuing a career of sheer piracy in the China seas. They had stolen the very ship in which they sailed, and had committed such offences as would have justified the Spaniards, if they had been caught, in giving each of them sufficient yard-arm accommodation to end their most nefarious careers."

Dampier's experience of Australia on this voyage was not considerable, but the country somehow appealed to him. Consequently, by 1699 he had persuaded the British Admiralty to give him a ship, the "Roebuck," in which to explore "New Holland."

His explorations, however, took him only along portion of the same barren north-western coast, thence around the north of New Guinea, and back again via Timor to England. He had not found the country very attractive, and referred to the natives as "the miserablest people in the world." This marked the last known contact with Australia for 70 years, although French and English navigators traversed the Pacific from South America, and Bougainville, during his Pacific voyage in 1768-69, actually sighted the breakers on a section of the Great Barrier Reef and altered his route to the north, passing around the north of New Guinea.

Captain Cook

It is thus clear that when Captain Cook, who is generally known as the "discoverer" of Australia, sighted the eastern shores of Australia in 1770, the continent was not only known but the greater portion of the coastline had already been fairly well mapped.

Cook was a Yorkshire lad who had served his time on ships sailing across the North Sea to Norway and the Baltic, and who joined the British Navy to fight against France during the Seven Years' War. He served with Wolfe at Quebec in 1759, and later was entrusted with the charting of the coast of Newfoundland and the neighbouring islands. While engaged on this survey work,

his report on his observations of an eclipse of the sun attracted the attention of astronomers and, in particular, of the Royal Society, which was already planning to send a party to the South Seas to observe a transit of Venus across the face of the sun in June, 1769.

As a result, Cook was chosen to take charge of the "Endeavour," a 370-ton square-rigged sailing ship, in which the scientific party left England during August, 1768. Tahiti was reached in due course and, the astronomical observations having been successfully completed, the "Endeavour" sailed onwards to the south in August, 1769, seeking the southern continent.

Failing to find any traces as far as 40 degrees south latitude, Cook made for the land discovered by Tasman in 1642, and now known as New Zealand. Six and a half months were spent in making a survey of the coasts of both North and South Island, which he circumnavigated. He then sailed westward, with the intention of striking the eastern coast of New Holland and then following it northwards en route to the East Indies, and thence to England.

Large Bay

On April 20th, 1770, he sighted the first Australian land at a point near Cape Everard in the far east of Victoria. Proceeding easterly and then to the north, he followed the coast, naming the conspicuous landmarks; eventually on April 20th, he made a landing in a large bay. To this was given the name "Botany Bay," because of the many new species of plants and flowers found by the ship's botanist, Banks, whose recommendations were subsequently to play no small part in inducing the British Government to establish a penal colony in Australia.

Eight days later Cook continued his northerly voyage, tracing the eastern coastline of the continent and naming the landmarks. The waters of the Great Barrier Reef tested his seamanship and slowed his progress, as well as providing an incident that might well have led Cook's ship. During the night of June 11th, the "Endeavour" struck a coral reef, but, fortunately, although the ship was holed, a piece of coral remained in the opening and minimised the intrusion of water. By dint of steady work at the pumps the "Endeavour" was beached for repairs and, after a thorough overhaul, was able to continue the journey on August 6th.

Passing through Torres Strait on August 22nd, Cook landed next day on an island, two miles off Cape York, where he had planned to land until a tribe of threatening aborigines made him change his mind. On that island, which he named Possession Island, he hoisted the English flag and formally took possession of the eastern parts of what are now New South Wales and Queensland. "In his Majesty's name and under his colours," he returned to England via Java and the Cape of Good Hope, thus completing a journey round the world.

Despite the interest aroused in the new land by the reports of Cook and the scientific party who had accompanied him, the British Government was not prepared at that time to set about effectively colonising Australia. In fact, if it had not been for the loss of the American colonies as a result of the American War of Independence at about that time, it is doubtful whether a permanent British settlement would have been established in Australia even as early as it was.

The loss of America as a land to which British convicts could be transported soon brought about an overcrowding of British prisons, making it necessary that another land be found to which prisoners could be transported. The new land in the South Seas offered a solution, and approval was eventually given, in 1786, to the organising of a fleet of ships to transfer the first batch of convicts to Botany Bay.

Botany Bay

Command of the fleet was entrusted to Captain Arthur Phillip, an officer who was selected as the first Governor of the new colony. On May 13th, 1787, Phillip and his fleet of eleven ships sailed from England, carrying approximately 1,500 persons in all, including nearly 800 convicts. It was eight months before the ships reached Botany Bay, on January 18th, 1788. The settle-

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"How come my wife says it's okay to bring you home to dinner? She usually says no!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By SHEPARD BARCLAY

"THE AUTHORITY ON AUTHORITIES"

HOPE HE CAN WIN IT

Your enemy seems to have you right where he wants you. If he throws you into the lead, you will have to return a suit which the dealer can ruff in one hand while discarding a loser from the opposite one. Or perhaps you will have to lead right into a tenace. In either of these cases, you wish your partner could win the trick which the dealer is trying to make you win. If you have a card big enough to win it and another smaller than some unseen card, your job is to play the little fellow. If your partner has the next ranking card to your high one, he can win the trick. If he hasn't, at least you have lost nothing.

S. 7 6	H. K Q 3	D. A 10 5 3	C. K 9 7 6
S. 10 3	H. 10 6 4	D. K Q J 9	C. 2
S. 8 5	H. 8 7 5	D. 4 2	C. A J 10 8 5

(Dealer: West. Neither side vulnerable).

West	North	East	South
4 D	Dbl	Pass	5 C
Pass	Pass	Dbl	Pass

East was highly incensed at everybody, including his own partner, for everything that happened up to the time of his own double, and he had it firmly in his mind that he must set that contract at least three tricks in order to get a decent score for his side.

When the A covered the diamond K lead, he ruffed with his club 5, scored the spade A and returned the spade Q to the K. South cleared trumps with the K and A and led

the heart 5 to the Q, which the A won setting it one trick. East returned the spade J to be ruffed by the dummy's club 7. The heart K was scored and the 3 brought out of the dummy.

Right here is where East put in his main liek. He saw that, if he won this with the J, he would have nothing to return except another heart or a spade. The declarer was marked as being now void of both those suits, and the dummy likewise. So a major suit return would enable South to discard the losing diamond he could be counted as still having, while he ruffed in the dummy.

A little more study showed East that, if he played the heart 9 instead of the J, that trick would be won by the holder of the 10, which might be in West's hand. It was, so West overtook the 9 with it and raked in with the diamond Q the trick that set South three. Note that if South had the heart 10, nothing would have been lost, as then a diamond ruff would have gone to West to off-set the heart one dropped by East.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. A J 8 2	H. J 9	D. A K 10 3	C. 7 5 2
S. 9 6	H. Q 7 6 4	D. 9 8 4	C. A K 9 8
S. K 4	H. K 10 5 2	D. Q 7 2	C. J 10 5 4

(Dealer: West. North-South vulnerable).

With South playing at No Trumps, why should East play his Q when a club is first led from the dummy?

ment was transferred, on January 26th, to the site now occupied by Sydney on Port Jackson.

On that date Captain Phillip formally took possession, on behalf of the British Crown, of the whole of the eastern part of the Australian continent and Tasmania as far westward as the 136th degree of longitude. This parallel runs through Australia a little to the west of the Gulf of Carpentaria on the north and just west of the entrance to Spencer's Gulf on the south.

In 1825 the boundaries of the colony of New South Wales were extended westward to the 129th degree of longitude, which is now the boundary between South Australia and Western Australia.

During this period Phillip was also exercising extra-territorial jurisdiction over New Zealand, which appears to have become definitely British territory only in 1840, when the boundaries of the colony of New South Wales were extended eastward to embrace the islands of New Zealand. New Zealand, however, remained a dependency of New South Wales only until 1841.

Sydney

In the meantime a settlement had been systematically established on the shores of Sydney Harbour, and despite difficulties arising from the lack of farmers and skilled tradesmen amongst the members of the original party, steady progress

was made. The settlement was almost entirely dependent on supplies from overseas in its early years, so that, when ships were delayed through storms or other causes, shortage of rations was not uncommon.

Of necessity, those first years were marked by the developing of the areas immediately around Sydney to augment the food supplied from overseas, but it was not long before sufficient wheat was being produced to meet the needs of the entire colony, in addition to barley, maize and other garden produce, while the livestock were also growing steadily in numbers.

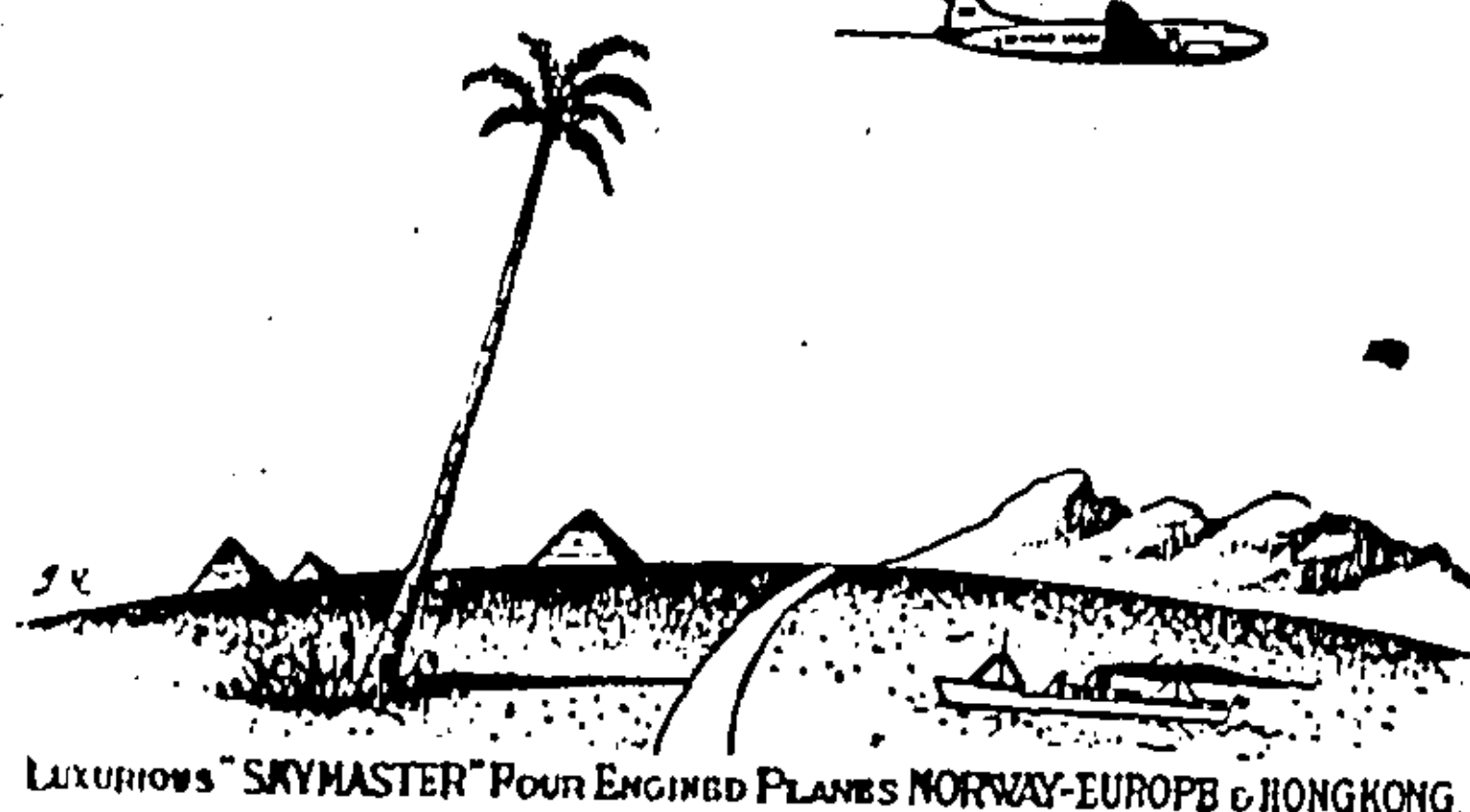
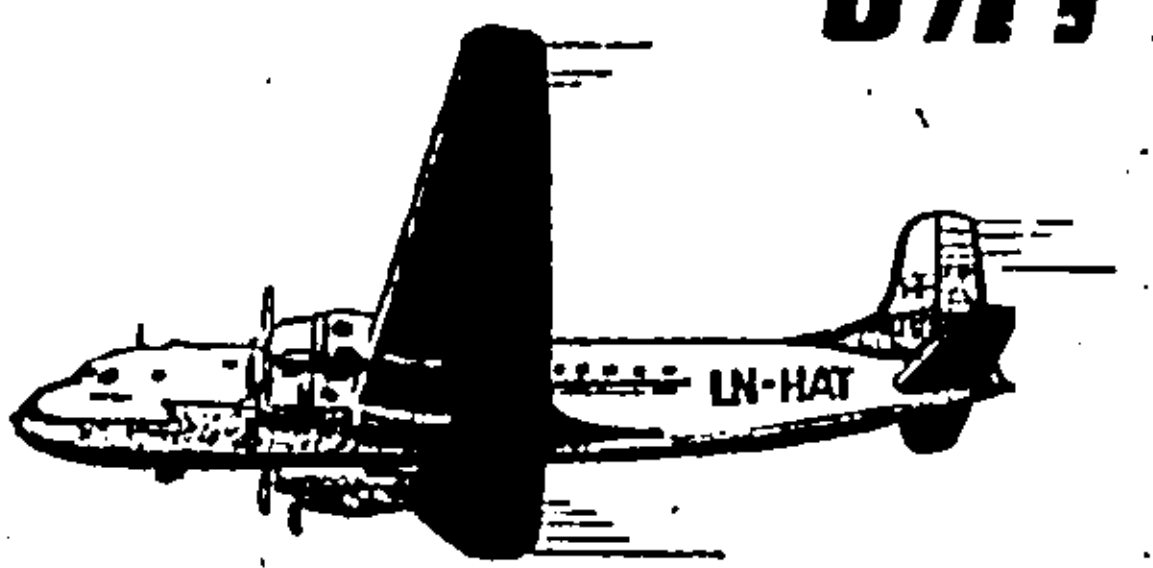
Immediately after the establishment of the first settlement, Captain Phillip had set about exploring the surrounding country to see if better land existed for agricultural purposes. He discovered and named the Hawkesbury River and the Blue Mountains, the precipitous ranges to the west of Sydney that were to confine settlement to the coastal regions for many years. But the first explorations of any importance were around the coast, culminating in a complete circumnavigation of the continent by Flinders in 1801-03.

Since the epic voyage of Flinders, Australia has passed through all the growing pains of a new Continent, until today in her own right she has obtained national recognition, and the National Day is one that is observed as a public holiday and a day of rejoicing.

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SINGAPORE'S FALL

London, Jan. 22.

The secrets of how Malaya fell to the Japanese are revealed for the first time in a despatch published by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham who was then Commander-in-Chief in the Far East.

This is the story as he tells it of the days between October 17, 1940 to December 27, 1941.

"On my arrival in Singapore, in addition to a directive, I had two main guides for action. First that it was the policy of His Majesty's Government to avoid war with Japan and secondly that until the Fleet was available our policy in the Far East should be to rely primarily on air power in conjunction with such naval forces as could be made available.

"I was also informed that the defence organisation in Malaya was apparently not working smoothly or efficiently and that this would necessitate early investigation and action.

"The staff of General Headquarters for the Far East was very small for the work it had to carry out and immediately on its formation in Singapore it was found necessary to add three duty officers of junior rank in order to ensure keeping a 24-hour watch in the office.

Overworked

"The result of the smallness of the staff was that individuals were overworked and this in conjunction with the Malayan climate led to sickness. The most serious case was that of my Chief of Staff, Major-General Dewing, who went into hospital on April 8 and remained there until he started for England in May. General Playfair arrived to take his place on June 21 but for the period of some ten and a half weeks, I was without a Chief of Staff.

"The main reason for the defence of Malaya was to preserve the facilities of the naval base at Singapore. Port and rubber and tin production were also important but on a different plane from the naval base. It was of course not sufficient to have a close defence of the area around the naval base itself. It was of great importance to keep enemy aircraft as far away from the base as possible on account of the danger of bombing; this meant extending the defence right up to the northern end of Malaya.

"It may be noted that this was not dependent upon the policy of defending Malaya by means of air power. Had the policy been to defend Malaya by means of army forces, dispositions might have been differing but it would still have been essential to hold the greater part in Malaya in order to deny aerodromes or other possible sites to the enemy. Singapore Island was to be provisioned for 180 days.

Jealousy

"For sometime before November 1940, relations between the army and air force were not happy; there was some jealousy between them, cooperation being a great deal to be desired and it was some months before this could be considered satisfactory.

"Every operation should have been looked upon as a combined operation of two or very often three services; for a long time there was a tendency for one of the services to work out a plan on its own and then see how one or both the other services could come in.

"The local tradition of inter-service jealousy had some effect for the first few months on the working of General Headquarters. Personal relations with army headquarters were good but my staff had to be seriously careful in dealing with matters that touched on the province of the general officer commanding.

"The cooperation between the navy and the air force was good and it continually improved between the navy and the army, for instance on such matters as getting advice from naval officers as to probable sites of landings from a naval point of view.

Ignorance

"I found on my arrival in the Far East that there was considerable ignorance of modern war conditions both in the army and air force. This could not of course be made good entirely by documents; personal experience was essential.

"For some months after the formation of General Headquarters there seemed to be considerable delay in getting information from England with regard to lessons of recent operations and developments in tactical ideas, both as regards the army and air force, though air raid precautions pamphlets seemed to arrive regularly soon after their issue.

"The situation improved about July 1941 but we were always uncertain whether we were being kept up to date.

"This feeling of being neglected was naturally intensified by the distance of London from Singapore and the whole position in this respect would have been greatly improved if visits by liaison officers from the War Office and Air Ministry had been made from time to time.

"This was actually started in the case of the War Office and the first liaison officer arrived in Singapore in November 1941. I believe it was intended to do the same in the case of the Air Ministry. It would have been a great help had this been done 12 months earlier.

Much Discussion

"The question of the best method of defending important sectors of the East coast of Malaya gave rise to much discussion. One school of thought argued that as there were insufficient numbers to defend any great length of a beach, the enemy would be able to land outside the defended portion, thus outflanking the defenders and possibly cutting them off. The best course of action was, therefore, to fight on a prepared position in the rear where the road leading into the interior could be defended. This school also argued that attempts to hold beaches would result in purely linear defence with insufficient troops in hand for a counterattack.

Although it was my policy to allow general officers in com-

mand as much freedom as possible, I found it necessary in the case of Malaya, to issue orders that the first line of our defence was to be the beaches. Previously, except on Singapore Island and Penang, the beaches were going to be occupied only by watching posts and the first line of defence were sited inland. This change involved a considerable amount of work and preparation of obstacles and defence posts at Mersing, Kuantan and Kota Bharu.

"It was found at one period that the work of preparing the positions and putting up obstacles was taking up so much time that the training of troops was being hampered and in addition wire generally required renewing after about six months. Also I was always on guard against too much reliance upon water obstacles, barbed wire and pillboxes in case this should lead to a Maginot Line complex, detriment of offensive spirit. Consequently a division of available hours was drawn up allowing a proportion for training, a proportion for renewals and the balance for the new work. As far as was practicable the troops constructed actual defences in which they would normally fight.

Looking Back

"Looking back in the light of what happened, it is easy to point out that a lot of preparation was wasted and the energy so taken should have been expended elsewhere; for instance a great deal of time was spent on the Mersing area which was never heavily attacked. Mersing, however, was a very important place and had the Japanese established themselves here instead of at Kota Bharu they would have been at once within a short distance of Singapore; and it is possible that had these defences been less strong they might have attacked the Mersing area at an early stage in the operations.

The Story Of 'Donald Of China'

(By Hal Boyle)

New York, Jan. 25.

In a hotel room off Times Square a small man wearing dark glasses sat talking of a dead man of mystery, one of the fabulous adventures of modern times—the legendary white man who sought to free China.

"He was the first white man since Marco Polo to enjoy the confidence of China's rulers," said Earl Albert Selle, an old China hand who is slowly recovering from a siege of blindness caused by a Japanese bullet in Shanghai.

The man spoken of was William Henry Donald—the famous "Donald of China"—an Australian who for four decades was a power in the uncompleted task of building a republican Government in the vast land where live more than a fifth of the world's people.

He was a big, starch, quietly blunt figure who went to China as a newspaperman and conceived early his lifelong passion to see the sprawling country become a modern democratic state.

"Donald got his first newspaper job in Hong Kong because he was a teetotaler," said Selle. "That was what his editor of the paper that hired him was looking for. He never took a drop of liquor in his life and he had two favorite sayings—'He travels fastest who travels alone, and he travels fastest who travels dry.'"

The young reporter travelled far enough to become a legendary figure of the lotus. He began as an advisor to a victory in the corrupt Manchurian regime, switched to the revolutionary banner of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the idealistic "Father of Modern China," directed artillery fire that battered in the gates of Nanking, and became the advisor of Chiang Kai-shek.

The Japanese hated him and called him the "Evil Spirit of China." Selle believes that except for Donald, Japan could have sabotaged the Chinese revolution in 1911 and seized the country in 1915. He sees Donald as the unifying force that enabled China to enter the first world war and to hold off the Japanese in the second one.

"Donald alone is responsible for the worldwide sympathy that came to China and the Chiangs in the fight against Japan," he said.

One Honest Man

"His success—and history alone will show the full extent of his influence—was due to the fact that he was the one man in China all factions could count on for complete honesty.

"He also refused to learn a word of the Chinese language or even eat Chinese food. He didn't like the food and he decided early that if he never learned the language, the Chinese around him in conferences could talk among themselves better and without embarrassment," Selle continued.

"His sole diplomatic principle was to give advice but never argue."

In 1940 Donald fell out of the path of the Chiang-Selle said it was because of his disgust over the official corruption in the Kuomintang high circles and the refusal of Chiang at that time to deliver speeches Donald had written attacking Hitler.

The next year the Chiangs appealed to him to return. Impatient at the delay in getting an air priority at Honolulu, Donald sailed on a freighter which put him in at Manila after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Donald was interned with the fall of the Philippines and although the Japanese Police came to the camp searching for him—he would have been a major prize—the commandant managed to shelter him.

Released at the end of the war, the Australian was taken to a Honolulu hospital where he was found to be dying of lung cancer. For 25 years he had refused huge sums to write his memoirs, but ly-

Large Armies Are Not Obsolete

Washington, Jan. 25.

Secretary of Defence James V. Forrestal and former Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts fired counterblasts today at those who contend "a push-button warfare" makes large armies obsolete and universal military training unnecessary.

"If we accept the promise that under existing world conditions America must remain strong in order to assure world peace, no alternative exists to universal training," asserted Forrestal.

Roberts, who heads the National Security Committee (an organization backing military training), said the argument by such opponents that mass armies are outmoded because of modern warfare "is a fraud which, if allowed to go unchallenged, may lead this country to disaster."

"The American Legion, meanwhile, called upon the House of Representatives Rules Committee to bring universal military training legislation to the House floor for debate and a vote," Associated Press.

PERIL AT SEA

Tokyo, Jan. 25.

Eighty-seven Japanese ships totaling 13,000 tons have been wrecked as a result of striking abandoned or sunken vessels in the Inland Sea area between Kammon Strait and the Rokuro Islands since the end of the war. This includes seven large ships and 80 smaller fishing vessels.

Japanese officials say sunken ships sent to the bottom by the Allies during the war constitute a greater menace to shipping than floating mines. — United Press.

"I feel, however, that steps should have been taken before the war broke out to strengthen the defences on the northern and northwestern sides of Singapore Island.

"We also had to be prepared for the possibility of a breakthrough in the Mersing area which would have isolated Southern and Northern Malaya from Singapore, and this consideration affected the siting of depots for stores and ammunition. Therefore, preparations were made to enable a force to be supplied if necessary by the line of communication running through Kuala Lumpur to Penang so that they would be able to operate quite independently of Singapore.

"Another possibility that had to be considered was that of a sudden descent without warning on part of Singapore Island with the object, either of destroying some important place such as the main wireless station, or of establishing a footing awaiting subsequent reinforcements. This possibility was met by having a portion of the Singapore garrison to come into action and move at very short short notice.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

Review Of Foreign Exchange

London, Jan. 24.

Mexico, Samuel Montagu, leading bullion dealers, who have restarted their monthly review of foreign exchange, write that there is a growing feeling in many countries that the schedule of currency parities fixed with the International Monetary Fund in 1946 has become unreal in face of the present day conditions.

The ravages of six years of war have left European countries so impoverished that unless further substantial help comes from the Marshall or similar aid, devaluation will be unavoidable.

Italy has two exchange rates and France is pressing for a similar arrangement. Arbitrarily to fix exchange rates in the face of an economic blizzard seems like tinkering with a barometer in the hope that it will appear to continue reading set fair. — Reuter.

Died Of Cancer

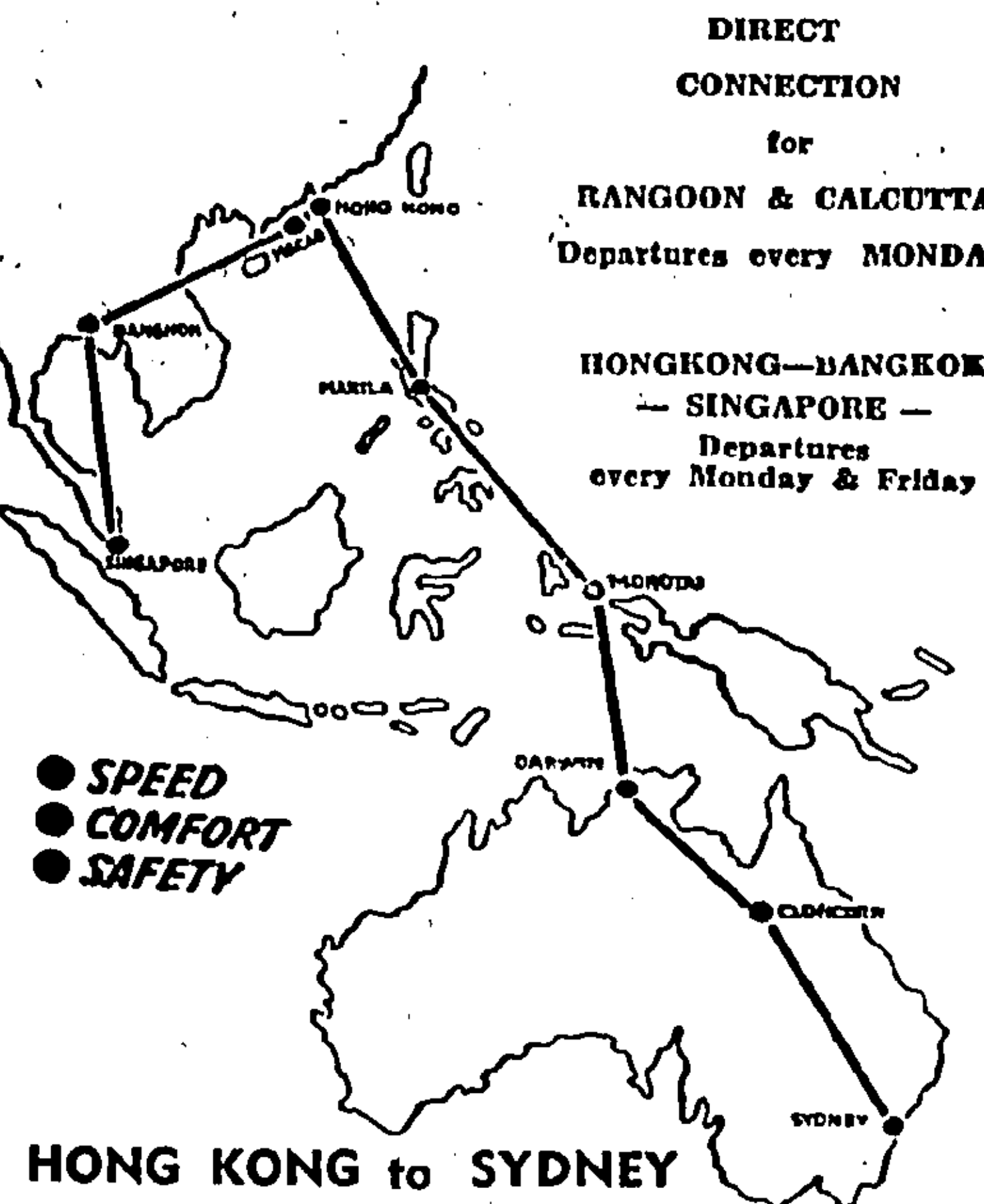
Knowing Donald's wish to die in his adopted land although the sick man refused to appeal to the Chiangs, Selle sent word to them. They arranged a special flight and Donald was flown to Shanghai, where he died in November 1946.

"What did Donald look like?" I asked Selle curiously. "I never saw him," he answered quietly.

At the time of his Honolulu interview with this little known man who looks so large in the secret history of China Selle himself was totally blind. — Associated Press.

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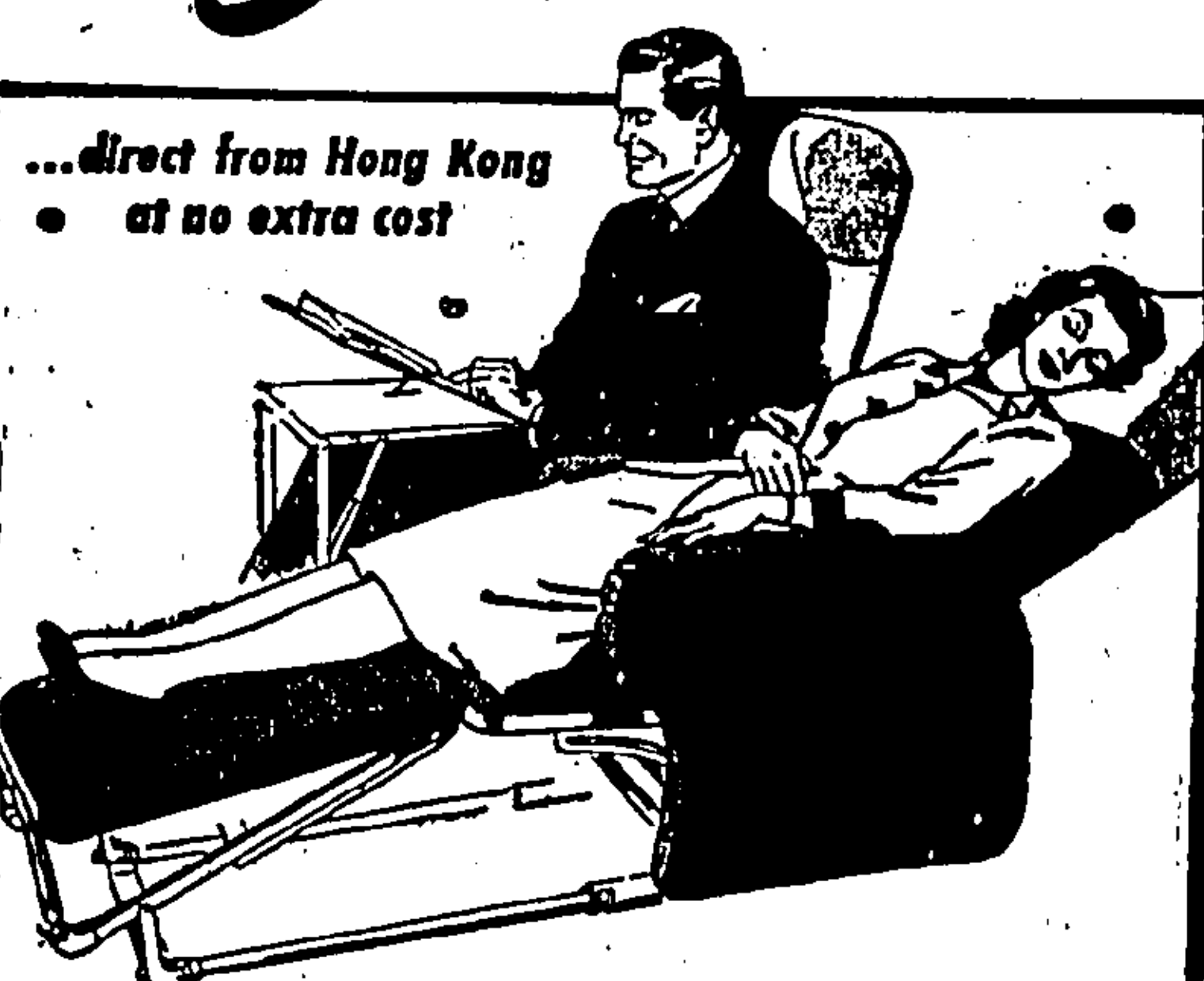
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FRANCE DEVALUES FRANC

Free Market In Gold And Certain Currencies

Paris, Jan. 24.

Climaxing a fortnight's international negotiations with Britain and the International Monetary Fund, the French Cabinet today decided to devalue the franc and establish a free market in gold and certain currencies.

The French Government's decision was made known in a communique announcing that the Council of Ministers had approved and agreed to present to Parliament a bill "relating to the regulation of the market in foreign exchange and in gold."

M. Pierre Abelin, Secretary of State in the French Premier's Office, said the bill in effect meant a "free foreign exchange market."

The act of devaluing the currency does not require to be submitted to Parliament and the Government's decision on the new dollar and sterling rates would be left to a day to day basis.

This would place the fixed franc-sterling rate at about 864 francs to the pound. It was understood, though no official confirmation is available, that there would be no free rate for sterling.

It was not known whether the French scheme had been modified to meet British objections.

Despite Objections

Today's agreement by the French Government, writes Reuters financial editor, Sydney Gampell, confirmed that France is determined to go ahead with her plan for a free market in gold and hard currencies despite the strong objections which have been pressed, both in Paris and in Washington, by Britain and several other European countries.

The higher the free dollar rate goes in Paris, the bigger will be the inducement to Frenchmen to sell their illegal foreign assets to finance their country's imports.

In Italy, this system produced a large amount of exports in prices as low as to cause a slump in prices and a glut of supplies—which would be very welcome in France. France's illegal hoards of gold and dollars are the biggest in the world and the disgorging of them, which would help France, would also, to some extent, help the world's recovery.

British Opposition

But the higher the free market goes, the more depreciated will be the cross rate between the official rate for sterling and other European currencies and the free rate for the dollar and the bigger

will be the inducement for American and other traders to try to buy pounds and other currencies cheaply in Paris instead of at the official rates in London.

This explains Britain's extraordinarily vigorous opposition to the French proposal, and the dramatic visit of Sir Stafford Cripps, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a last-minute vain attempt to dissuade the French from this course.—Reuter.

U.S. Navy Privilege Extended

Nanking, Jan. 25.

The Chinese Government today issued a decree that the privilege hitherto enjoyed by American warships entering ports designated by the National Defence Ministry without being required to obtain Government permission will be extended to as long as the United States Army Advisory Group remains.

American warships, however, will be required to inform the Chinese Foreign Office of their movements in Chinese territorial waters.

The privilege was originally granted only for the period in which the American Army and Navy were helping the repatriation of Japanese soldiers from China.—United Press.

Medal Of Freedom To 73 Persons

Tokyo, Jan. 24.

General Douglas MacArthur today announced the awards of the Medal of Freedom to 73 persons, including citizens of Spain, Ireland, Germany and the Philippines, for heroic and meritorious service in the prosecution of war against the Japanese in the southwest Pacific. Ten of the awards were made posthumously.

One of the two highest awards—the Medal of Freedom with Gold Palm—was awarded posthumously to Father Theodore Buttenbroch, citizen of Germany, address unknown, who was cited for "outstanding service in providing food, clothes, medicine and religious aid to prisoners of war in Camp O'Donnell." For this activity he was arrested several times and tortured. Finally he was executed by the Japanese.

The other Medal of Freedom with Gold Palm, also a posthumous award, was made to Ramon de Amategui, citizen of Spain, address unknown, who risked his life daily to bring messages, money and supplies to American prisoners of war. Finally, he was caught and condemned to die; he starved himself to death before his execution.

Fathers John Lillor and Patrick Kelly, both of Ireland, were given posthumous awards of the Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm. Both were cited for "outstanding bravery" and for their "distinct contributions for the cause of freedom."

Without Palm—Included among the Americans who were awarded the Medal of Freedom without palm were: Claire V. Phillips of Portland, Oregon; Theodore Lewin of Los Angeles, California; Father John Pinsbury of New York City; Nelson V. Sinclair of Manila; P. I. and Earl Carroll of the United States Life

Insurance Company, Wilson Building, Manila, P. I. Two Philippine citizens were also given high posthumous awards of the Medal of Honour with Gold Palm. They were Enrique Pirovano, who was cited for "bravery in the cause of freedom," and Antonio Coda, who, by his "bravery, resourcefulness, and devotion to duty, made distinct contributions to the welfare and morale of prisoners of war and internees."—United Press.

THE WHISKERS CLUB



Disguised as Black Roger, Snow had deceived the guard and managed to get Toddlie out of the cell in the Old Tree. But Roger had come back just too soon. "Who are you?" demanded Roger.



"I'm Black Roger," declared Snow the Crow, "and you are an impostor. Your disguise couldn't deceive anyone, especially my guard Jimmy Jackdaw. So this rogue at once, Jimmy, and lock him up."

I.M.F. And The Franc

Washington, Jan. 24.

Reliable sources reported today that the International Monetary Fund would avoid a complete break with France over the devaluation of the franc, but would, at the same time, withhold full approval of the French action.—Reuter.

Deserter Ran Away To Sea

BURY, LANCs., JAN. 24.

THE WAR OFFICE HAS CALLED FOR THE PAPERS IN THE CASE OF FUSILIER JAMES WILLIAM DYER, OF THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS, FOR REVIEWING PURPOSES.

Dyer was sentenced to eight months' detention for desertion. Fifteen months were remitted and he is now serving the remainder in Wellington Barracks here.

At the court martial, it was stated that Dyer deserted in June, 1941 and joined the merchant navy, talking part in Murmansk convoys and becoming an officer. He earned four campaign stars.

Last Christmas, Dyer decided to give himself up as a military deserter. Technically, he is still liable to service with the army on release from detention, despite his war years at sea.—Reuter.

Police Pounce On Pagoda

RANGOON, JAN. 25.

FIVE HUNDRED POLICE SWARMED OVER A BUDDHIST PAGODA ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF RANGOON YESTERDAY IN A VAIN SEARCH FOR THE OUTLAWED COMMUNIST LEADER THAKIN SOE.

It was the biggest anti-Communist drive in the history of Rangoon. Among those arrested was Thaklin Lay Maung, wartime Burmese Cabinet Minister. Police also raided a newspaper office where Communist leaflets were printed and searched other sections of the city.

The drive was launched after police received secret information that Thaklin Soe was using the pagoda as a headquarters for issuing long distance information to Arakanese guerrillas fighting Government troops on the West Coast of Burma.

The pagoda is the site of a 50-foot statue of Buddha. While no trace of Thaklin Soe was found, the police uncovered a large quantity of Communist literature and flags. One Buddhist monk and two laymen were arrested.

The police action coincided with the return of Bo Let Ya, Deputy Premier from Arakan. He conducted a personal investigation of the fighting there.—Associated Press.

Midnight Ride In Howitzer

LAWTON, OKLAHOMA, JAN. 24.

A MIDNIGHT JOYRIDE THROUGH LAWTON IN A 21-TON SELF-PROPELLED 155-MILLIMETER HOWITZER STIRRED AN OFFICIAL ARMY INVESTIGATION AFTER AN INTOXICATED FORT SILL SOLDIER WAS CAPTURED IN A MOVIE COMEDY 12-MILE CHASE.

The Fort Sill commander, Major General Clift Andrus, said the soldier, T-4 Donald S. Williams, 24, admitted he was drunk and "did not realise what was going on until I was captured."

Williams was a radio operator with a rocket battalion and had never driven a howitzer before.

He piloted the big gun through the fort gates with Military Police in pursuit but unable to halt the massive vehicle. He weaved through the residential and business sections of town, wrecking three cars and leaving deep track scars all the way.

A makeshift roadblock forced the soldier to stop.—Associated Press.

Stockpile Of War Materials

Washington, Jan. 23.

The United States Munitions Board, which is responsible for stockpiling raw materials necessary in the event of war emergency, today announced plans for the purchase of \$2,750,000,000 worth of such materials over a five-year period beginning from the fiscal year of 1947.

The group of "A" materials from Far East sources were: Sugar (Japan), antimony (China and Australia), bauxite (Malaya and the Netherlands), Beryl (Australia and India), cadmium (Australia), castor oil (Manchuria), chrome metal (India and New Caledonia), coconut oil (the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, Ceylon and In-

dia), cordage fibers (the Philippines, Netherlands East Indies), graphite, lodine (Japan), manganese ore, mica, muscovite block (India), monazite (India and NEI), nickel (Burma), opium (Afghanistan and India), palm oil (NEI), pepper (NEI, India and French Indo-China), rapeseed oil (Japan), rubber (NEI, British Malaya, Ceylon, French Indo-China, Siam and India), shellac (India), tale (India and Manchuria), tantalite (Australia), tin (British Malaya, NEI, China and Thailand), tung oil (China), tungsten (China, Burma and Korea), zinc (Australia), zircon (Australia).

The group of "B" materials from Far East sources were: aluminium ingot (Japan), magnesium ingot (Japan), mica, muscovite block, (India), wool (New Zealand, Australia).

The group of "C" materials from Far East sources were: pig bristles and hog bristles (China), burlap, jute, cordage fibers (British India), iron ore (Australia), kapok (the Philippines and NEI), calf and kip skins (British India), loofa sponges (Japan), sesame oil (China, India and Manchuria).—United Press.

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Bevin Plan And The UNO

Foreign Policy Speech May Have Major Effect On Future Events

"Britain's Patience Exhausted"

London, Jan. 24.

News despatches show the wide interest in the Government's approach to other countries for a united Europe, set out in the course of the two-day debate in the House of Commons which ended yesterday. In Lake Success, Mr. Bevin's speech on foreign policy created a profound impression and it was realised it can have an important effect on the future of the United Nations.

During the last two years of the existence of the United Nations Organisation—while the rift between the United States and Russia has steadily widened—many smaller nations looked to Britain to propound a "middle way" policy.

The British delegation's work here in many controversial issues has been on the whole conciliatory, and on more than one occasion, British compromise resolutions have prevented open clashes and succeeded in by passing deadlocks.

Delegates now realise that apparently even Britain's patience has been exhausted.

An important European delegate told Reuters: "The Western Union idea has been growing in the United Nations for some time—Mr. Bevin has had the courage to recognise its inevitability."

Few delegates were, however, prepared to speculate on the long range effect which the new British policy will have on the United Nations Organisation.

The eventual union of about 50 nations, excluding Russia and her sphere of influence, is at present only discussed by delegates and United Nations officials with extreme reluctance.

In New York itself, Mr. Winston Churchill's Commons speech yesterday in which he endorsed Mr. Bevin's call for a Western European bloc to halt the spread of Communism, received only slightly less prominence in the evening papers than did the apical itself yesterday.

In diplomatic circles, Mr. Bevin's speech was compared in some respect to that of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, former Prime Minister, in March, 1939, after the Nazi occupation of Prague which brought to an end Mr. Chamberlain's policy of appeasement.

While no one accuses Mr. Bevin of having appeased Stalin, the belief has frequently been current here that Britain wished to occupy the role of a mediator between Moscow and Washington.

Deep Impression

In Athens, Mr. Bevin's statement produced a deep and satisfying impression in Greek political circles. The Greek news agency reported: "The three points which created the greatest interest were: Mr. Bevin's statement that any efforts by one great power to dominate Europe would lead to a third world war; his proposal for a Western European Union; and his 'warning' to the Slav countries against support for the Moscow 'government'."

Ankara Radio said Mr. Bevin's speech was regarded in Turkey as "a firm and determined announcement of British policy aimed at establishing a system of security in Western Europe to combat and frustrate Communist attempts to sabotage world peace."

The speech also marks the beginning of a new phase in international relations and confirms that Britain will not remain a spectator, it added.

In Bern, Mr. Bevin's speech, regarded as Britain's final recognition of the division of Europe, brought new assurances from Swiss officials that Switzerland is determined to remain neutral.

Swiss Attitude

Switzerland's attitude, it was stated, was reflected in the fact that while the first Swiss economic mission to Moscow was on its way to arrange closer economic ties with the Soviet Union, preparations were being made in the Swiss capital to receive the Anglo-French Marshall Plan delegation next Tuesday.

Swiss participation in the Marshall Plan, the officials insisted, was purely economic.

In Washington, President Truman's Cabinet gave a quarter of their regular morning meeting time today to a discussion of Mr. Bevin's report to the House of Commons, Mr. Tom Clark, the Attorney General, told newsmen here. —Reuters

The Vatican

Vatican City, Jan. 24. Mr. Bevin's speech has been interpreted here as a realistic proposal for an anti-Communist bloc which has been made necessary by the impossibility of reaching an agreement between the East and the West.

Official reserve forbade the formation of hasty conclusions but it was realised that the position of the Vatican would become more difficult in the event of a definite world split into opposing sides. —Reuters

OFFICIAL "BLACK MARKET" PRICE LIST

Tokyo, Jan. 25. Newspapers in inflation-hit and food-short Japan are now publishing a list of "official" black market prices for commodities, so the people will not be gipped by "unscrupulous" dealers. —United Press.

event of a definite world split into opposing sides. —Reuters

U.S. Approval

Washington, Jan. 24. High American officials would welcome a Western European defence pact under the United Nations like the recently signed inter-American defence pact of Rio de Janeiro, it was learned here today.

Some of these officials would even favour the United States being a member of such a pact. If the Western European countries wanted American participation, this was learned as the United States Government gave unprecedented endorsement to Mr. Bevin's proposal for a "Western European Union" to combat Soviet-dominated Eastern Europe. —United Press.

"WESTERN UNION" ENDS DIPLOMATIC LULL

London, Jan. 24.

The launching of the "Western Union" in Mr. Ernest Bevin's speech at this week's foreign affairs debate in Parliament and in a simultaneous official statement in Paris has ended the diplomatic lull which followed the breakdown of the London session of the Foreign Ministers Council.

It is now plain that, with apparent American support, a distinctive Anglo-French policy is emerging in Western Europe which looks like taking the diplomatic initiative, so long retained in Moscow, away from the countries east of the Elbe.

As far as Britain is concerned, the "new policy" can be seen to rest on four lines of action:—
1.—The development of a "Union" of Western European states and of their overseas possessions along the lines described by Mr. Bevin in the House of Commons.

2.—The constitutional reorganisation of Western Germany, possibly including (if the French Government wishes it) a trilateral merger and an international control scheme for the Ruhr.

3.—A series of Anglo-Arab pacts to provide a regional security system for the Middle East.

4.—Continued cooperation with the "Marshall Plan" countries of Western Europe on a basis of "mutual economic self-help."

The emphasis of Mr. Bevin's policy, which emerged from the Cabinet discussions earlier this month, is on cooperation with and reconstruction of those countries politically in sympathy with Britain.

It is not on the manufacture of a formal system in the four-power system which emerged from Yalta and Potsdam, nor is it on a campaign to change political developments in the East.

Another Benefit

Besides the immeasurable advantage of closer alliance with friendly powers and economic development, a secondary benefit of the new policy is that the onus of breaking the four-power system is now passed to Moscow.

MOSCOW TAKES A DIM VIEW

London, Jan. 24.

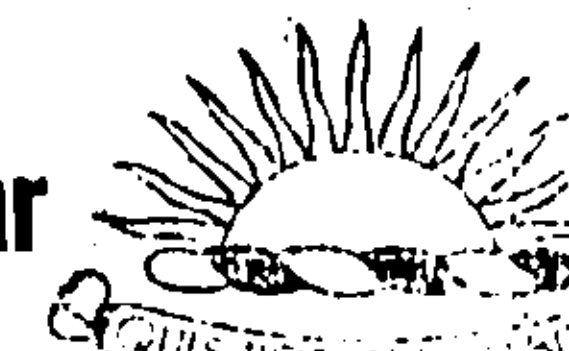
The Moscow radio commentator Chernilevsky, reviewing Mr. Bevin's foreign affairs speech, said today that the British Foreign Secretary had repeated the "well known plans of Mr. Churchill" and had indicated no new departure in the British foreign policy.

"If there is anything new, it is that Mr. Bevin, in this attack on the Soviet Union, is still more outspoken than Mr. Clement Attlee and Mr. Morrison were — and more definite in his appeals for a reactionary military and political bloc in Western Germany," the commentator said.

"In the capacity of counsel for the defence of the plan to control Western Europe into an instrument of American imperialist adventures, Mr. Bevin hides behind the screen of alleged aggressive intentions by the Soviet Union and the countries of the new democracy," he went on.

"With the fervour of a lackey of American imperialism, Mr. Bevin makes slanderous statements about the countries and peoples occupied with the peaceful work of establishing their economies on a sound national basis."

"Mr. Bevin expounded a programme for a union of the colonial power of Western Europe under the leadership of the United States for the joint exploitation of the resources of the Near and Far East — a programme aimed at strangling the national liberation movement of the peoples of colonial territories and at preserving in these territories the regime of imperialist robbery." —Reuters

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"TREVAYLOR"	U.K. via Straits	28th Feb
"TRESILLIAN"	U.K.	10th Mar
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"CANTON"	U.K. via Straits, Colombo and Bombay	23rd Feb.
"DILWARA"	U.K.	28th Feb.
"TREVAYLOR"	Shanghai	2nd Mar.
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"NINCHAI" Singapore 4 p.m. 29th Jan.
"HUPH" Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai & Tientsin 5 p.m. 31st Jan.
"SHENGKING" Shanghai 4 p.m. 3rd Feb.
"FOCHOW" Korea 4 p.m. 8th Feb.

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"HUPH" Tientsin, Shanghai & Foochow 26th Jan.
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Singapore via Bangkok: Jan. BOAC (Capt. Varley) 1.30 p.m.

Manila: Jan. 27, Cathay Pacific, 12.30 p.m.

Jan. 28, Cathay Pacific, 12.30 p.m.

Singapore: Jan. 28, BOAC (Capt. Burnett), 4 p.m.

Shanghai: Daily, CNAC (DC4), 10.45 a.m.

Jan. H.K. Airways 3 p.m.

San Francisco (via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Okinawa, Shanghai): Jan. 29, Pan-American, 4.45 p.m.

San Francisco (via Honolulu, Wake, Guam, Manila): Jan. 28, Pan-American, 12.45 p.m.

Canton: Daily, H.K. Airways, 10.50 a.m. and 5.20 p.m.

Singapore: Jan. Air France, p.m.

DEPARTURES TO

Oslo via Bangkok: Jan. 28, Cathay Pacific, 7 a.m.

Singapore via Bangkok: Jan. 28, Cathay Pacific, 7 a.m.

Singapore: Jan. 28, BOAC (Capt. Field), 7.30 a.m.

Manila: Jan. 29, Cathay Pacific, 2.30 p.m.

Jan. 28, Cathay Pacific, 2.30 p.m.

Shanghai: Daily, CNAC (DC4) 11.30 a.m.

Jan. 27, H.K. Airways (Capt. Reardon), 10 a.m.

San Francisco (via Manila, Guam, Wake, Honolulu): Jan. 26, Pan-American, 8 a.m.

San Francisco (via Shanghai, Okinawa, Guam, Wake, Honolulu): Jan. 30, Pan-American, 10 a.m.

Canton: Daily, H.K. Airways, 8.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Singapore: Jan. Air France, a.m.

Shipping Intelligence

(Continued from Col. 4)

Early Mar. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

2. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

3. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

4. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

5. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

6. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

7. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

8. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

9. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

10. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

11. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

12. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

13. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

14. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

15. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

16. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

17. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

18. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

19. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

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49. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

50. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

51. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

52. Albatross (J.C.P.L.) to Europe.

POST OFFICE

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 10 minutes earlier than the Ordinary Mail. If Mail closes before 12.00 a.m., Registered and Parcel Posts will close at 6.00 p.m. on previous day.

MONDAY, JAN. 26

Closing Times By Air

Airmail for Manila P.L. (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.

Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking: Airmail for Canton, Luchow and Kuning. (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Hoihow: Airmail for Swatow and Foochow. (Reg.)

